

THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND,
NOW
North Britain.

PART II.

CONTAINING,

An Account of the Country in general; of each County in particular, with the Families of chief note; of the Western and Northern Isles; of the Product of the Nation for Trade, especially Fish; of their Export and Import; of the nature of the Climate, Soil, Fountains, Rivers,

Lakes and Seas; of the Customs of the ancient and modern Inhabitants; of the Antiquity, Independency, Government, Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical; Members of Parliament, Officers of State, Privy-Counsellors, Judges, Military Officers, and standing Forces of the Nation.

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THE PREFACE.

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PREFACE.

THere having been no State of Scotland tolerably well done hitherto, it cannot be suppos'd that this should be Perfect, especially considering the narrowness of Bounds and Time allow'd for the Work. However, the best Scots Authors on the Subject have been made use of, and the Lists of Parliament-Men, Privy-Councillors, &c. were had from the proper Offices. There was a necessity of leaving out many things, and of contracting others, to make room for what is most Material, especially relating to Natural History and Subjects of Trade; which, tho' they may seem inconsiderable to some, will be valued by such as understand those Matters, and are proper for a Work of this nature.

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The Preface.

If Families of Antiquity or Note, or any thing else considerable, be omitted in the Description of the Counties, it is no design of the Author, the best help he had of that sort was the Description of Scotland in Bleaus Atlas; which, tho' the most Exact that has yet appear'd, is known to be defective in several Counties, occasion'd by the loss of part of the Collections, and by the Civil War, when the Work was publish'd, by the Care of that learned Judge, Sir John Scot, of Scots Tarbet. So that if any Gentlemen will be pleas'd to communicate to the Booksellers what Mistakes or Omissions they observe, or any thing else relating to the Geography, Natural, Civil, or Ecclesiastical History of the Kingdom, it shall be taken care of, not only in the next Edition of this Book, but in a larger Description of Scotland in Folio, which is preparing for the Press, to be join'd with the like Description of England and Ireland, in which several learned Gentlemen are engag'd.

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PART II.

CHAP. I.

*Containing a brief Description of the Country
in general.*

SCOTLAND, the Northern Part of Great-Britain, is bounded on the South by England, from which it is divided thus: By the River Tweed on the East Border; by Cheviot Hills in the middle Marches; and by the Rivers Esk and Solway on the Western Border. On the North, it is bounded by the Deucalidon Sea; on the West by the Irish Sea, and on the East by the German Ocean.

Authors vary as to the Extent of this Country. *Polydor Virgil* makes it 480 Miles in length, wherein he agrees with all those ancient Authors, who, with *Cæsar*, make the Isle of *Great-Britain* 800 Miles, considering that Geographers make *England* but 320. But we take *Sir Robert Sibbald's* Account to be the most exact, who, in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*, Part 1. Book 1. Cap. 2. says, from the *Mule* of *Galloway* to *Dunsbey-Head* in *Caithness*, it is 380 English Miles in length; and from *Ardermouth-Head*, near the Isle of *Mull*, to *Buchanness*, it is 190 English Miles in breadth, and is so frequently cut by Inlets of the Sea, that there's scarce a House in the Kingdom above 60 Miles distant from it. But in order to make good *Cæsar's* Computation as to the length of the Island, we must reckon from the most Southerly Part of the Border of *Scotland*, to the most Northerly Part of the Isles of *Scherland*, which, by *Mr. Adair's* Map, is above 520 Miles, including the Seas betwixt *Orkney*, *Scherland*, and the Continent or Main Land of the Island, which makes *Great-Britain* 900 Miles in length.

Besides the Main Land, whose Extent we have accounted for, there are above 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, belonging to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which are distinguish'd into three Classes; the Western Islands called *Hebrides*, or *Æbuda* by Latin Authors; the *Orkney* Islands called *Orcades*, and the *Scherland* Isles called *Heiblandicæ*, besides other Islands which lie in the Firth of *Edinburgh*. Those three Classes of Islands, do in a manner encircle the Kingdom; but we refer the particular Description of them to its proper place.

The Air of the Country in general is wholesome, and tho' colder than that of *England*, yet, for the most part, clearer, being purified by more frequent and stronger Winds. This contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, many of whom live to a great Age; and not a little to the Clearness of their Understandings, the People, especially those of Education, being of sharp Wits, good Judgment, and a brisk Temper, in which they resemble the French more than could be expected from their Northerly Situation. Their longest Day is commonly reckon'd about 18 Hours two Minutes, and their shortest Nights about 5 Hours and 45 Minutes in the Continent; but in the Isle of *Skye*, about the Summer Solstice, the Night is not above an hour and a half; and in *Orkney*, about June, one
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may see to read all Night. Sir Rob. Sibbald, in that same Cap. of his *Prodromus* above-mention'd says, they have 19 Hours Day in *Orkney*, and from the Mountain of *Huy*, one of those Islands, about the *Summer Solstice*, the very Body of the Sun is seen all Night above the Horizon, as it were a little obscur'd with a Cloud, from half an hour past 11 at Night; till half an hour past one in the Morning. The Winter is longer in *Scotland*, and more subject to Storms of Snow and hard Frosts, than in *England*; but then the Air is clearer, and nothing so much infested with stinking Fogs.

The Soil, tho' not generally so fruitful as that of *England*, produces all things necessary for Humane Life; and not only enough for its Inhabitants, but sufficient for Export, to exchange for such Foreign Commodities as they want, and to bring home considerable Sums. Tho' the Country for most part be Mountainous, and full of Heaths; yet it has many large and fruitful Valleys abounding with Corn and Grass; and more of the latter they might have, were the Tenants encourag'd by long Leases to inclose as in *England*; and had they any Vent for their Cattle when fatted, as it's probable they may now have upon the Union. In a word, the Country produces all sorts of Grain that are found in *England*; and contrary to what some Authors have said, in several Counties they have great store of good Wheat; not only for their own Consumption but for Exportation; and they have store of Beer, which they distinguish from Barley, and of this Beer they make good Bread and Ale, and it is as proper as French Barley for Broth, &c. The most general Grain of the Country is Oats, which exceed those of *England*, and grow in the Highlands, and other Mountainous Countries, where other sorts of Corn will not grow so well, and of this they make good Bread and Drink, and other wholesome and palatable Food, not only to the Natives, but to Strangers also when once us'd to it.

Most of the Fruits that grow in *England* are also found in *Scotland*, and in those Countries where they delight in Orchards and Gardens, their Fruit-Trees succeed very well; but tho' they have very good Apples, they have none comparable to the English Pippin; nor is their Climate so proper for Grapes and some sorts of Wall-Fruit, yet those who are able and willing to be at the Expence, may have very good of both; and the Soil is productive of good Herbs and Roots for Food and Physick.

They have the same sorts of Timber as in *England*, and exceed it much in Forreſts of Fir, eſpecially in the North and Highlands, where their Woods afford Maſts for the greateſt Men of War, tho' in ſome Places hard to come at, becauſe of the Rocks and Mountains; but Art and Induſtry would ſoon overcome thoſe Difficulties were there Incouragement for it.

In moſt places of the Lowlands, eſpecially on this ſide *Forth*, the Country is but ill ſtor'd with Timber, occaſion'd partly by the long Wars betwixt the two Nations, during which it was cut down and deſtroyc'd, as well as in the Northern Provinces of *England*; but that this does not proceed from any Defect of the Soil, is evident from the handſome Plantations about many Gentlemens Seats, and other Places where the Woods have been look'd after with any tollerable Care; ſo that upon moderate Encouragement for Tenants to plant and incloſe, this part of the Kingdom, might be as well provided with Fruit-Trees and Timber for Ornament, Building and Fewel, as any part of the Iſland.

For Fewel, many parts of the Country are well provided of Coal, better for Chambers than that of *England*, tho' not generally ſo good for the Forge, yet ſufficient for their own uſe that way, as alſo to boil their Salt; and of this Coal they export great Quantities to other Countries.

In the North and Highlands, they have ſtore of Timber for Fewel, and in other places they have Turf, Peat, Heath, Broom, and Furzes; but in ſome Corn Countries, where moſt of the Land is plough'd up, they burn much Straw, with which they bake their Oat-Cakes well, and with the greateſt Expedition that Bread is perhaps prepar'd in any part of the known World.

The Country in general abounds with Flocks of Sheep, and Black Cattle, except in Corn Countries, where they ſeldom keep any more of the latter than are neceſſary for Cultivation, and other domeſtick Uſes. But it's obſervable that ſuch as are bred in thoſe Countries, are much larger than thoſe bred in the other Parts of the Country, and equal in ſize to thoſe of moſt Places in *England*; yet in general thro' the Country, their White and Black Cattle are much ſmaller than thoſe of *England*, but of a more delicious taſte. They export Salt Beef and Pork from the Northern Parts of the Country; and from thence and the Highlands, they bring annually great Herds of their ſmall

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small Black Cattle into the Lowlands and *England*, where they sell them, and being fatted, are extraordinary good Meat.

In the Highlands and Isles they have abundance of Deer, but there are few in the Lowlands, except in *Galloway*, and the Parks of some Persons of Quality. The Hides of their Black Cattle being generally small, are not so fit for strong Shoes, Boots and Coach-Harness, &c. as those of *England*, but are proper enough for other uses; and in the Lowlands, where they have Cattle of a larger size, their Hides might with Industry and Incouragement be improv'd well enough to serve for their own domestick Use as well as for Export.

In the Highlands, North and West, and in *Galloway*, they breed great Numbers of Horses, small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, and more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in those Countries, than Horses of a larger size, because more hardy, and living well upon what would starve great Horses; but in the Lowlands, they are capable of breeding and maintaining Horses fit for Coach, War and Carriage.

They make great Profit of the Skins and Wool of their Sheep, by exporting them in kind and manufactur'd. Their Wool in some places, especially in *Galloway*, *Twedale*, and some of the Isles, being very good for Stuffs, Searges, Fingrams, Shalloons, Stockins and Cloth; in making of which they have improv'd much of late. Their Wool affords them not only Cloth and Stuffs for their Home Consumption, but for Export, especially a coarser sort, of which they vend considerable Quantities in the Northern Parts of *Europe*; but their greatest Trade for that, and their other Commodities, has for many Years been with the United *Netherlands*, where they have a Conservator, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take care of the Affairs of their Trade, being part of the ancient Privileges they enjoy'd by Treaties with the Dukes of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Town of *Rotterdam* has acquir'd considerable Wealth, in consideration of which the *Scots* have been always well esteem'd in those Provinces, and the States allow them Churches and Maintainance for their Ministers.

The Country produces great Quantities of Hemp and Flax, of which they make store of Linnen, coarse and fine, Holland, Camrick, Mullins, Callicoes, Dornick, Damask,

mask, &c. for their own Use and for Export, their Women being very dextrous and industrious at making those Things; and it must be own'd to the Reputation of the Country, whatever unmannerly Writers have said to the contrary, that many of their Women, and those of Note too, do very well answer Solomon's Character of a good Huswife; *That they seek Wool and Flax, and work willingly with their Hands; they rise while it is yet Night, give Meat to their Household, and a Portion to their Maidens; they lay their Hands to the Spindle, and hold the Distaff; they perceive their Merchandize is good, and their Candle goes not out by Night; they make themselves Coverings of Tapestry, and their Husbands are known in the Gates when they sit among the Nobles of the Land; they make fine Linnen, and sell it, and deliver Girdles unto the Merchant; they look well to the Ways of their Household, and eat not the Bread of Idleness.* Those that know the Country, need no Arguments to convince them that there's no Hyperbole in this, since many of their greatest Ladies take care to have most of their Linnen and Woollen for ordinary Uses, and many times for their own and their Husbands Wearing, made in their own Houses.

In this place it's proper to mention their Plaids, a Manufacture wherein they exceed all Nations, both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancy'd in *England*, and are very ornamental as well as durable for Beds, Hangings, Window-Curtains, and Night-Gowns for Men and Women; so that Attempts have been made in *England* to resemble them, at *Norwich* and elsewhere, but they fall much short both in Colour, Fineness and Workmanship, as is evident at first sight. A good Improvement may be made of this Manufacture for domestic Use and Export, now that the Prohibition is remov'd by the Union. The stronger sort of those Plaids is the usual Cloathing for their Men in the Highlands, where they never alter the form of their Habit, which, to other People, seems uncouth, because not us'd elsewhere; yet, it must be own'd, that as they are us'd by those of the better sort in the Highlands, they make a manly as well as a decent Habit, resembling much that of the ancient *Goths*, when they over-run *Europe*; and it's very probable, that were they introduc'd into *Africa*, where the *Moors*, &c. wear such a loose sort of a Habit, tho' nothing so neat and manly, they might prove a very good Commodity to the Merchant; and the fine Plaids, such as are

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wore ordinarily by Women in *Scotland*, when they go abroad, might be proper for those in the warmest Climates, being, not only light, but pleasing to the Eye, by their neat Stripes and various Colours.

For variety and plenty of Fish, Eggs, and Fowl, *Scotland* exceeds any Country in *Europe*, affording not only Food and Feathers to the Inhabitants, but an inexhaustible Fund for Exportation; and since it's known that the *Dutch* have rais'd themselves to much of their present Grandeur by Fishing in the *Scots* Seas, it will be an unaccountable Neglect, if upon the Union, that Fishery be not improv'd to the general Advantage of the Island, so as to enable us to out-do all the World in Fishing.

For Mines, they have those of Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, and Lead white and black, as good as any in *Britain*; they abound also with Quarries of Free-Stone for Building, Slates of a Gray Colour, ordinarily made use of for covering Houses, and those of a blue colour, which they call *Skelley*, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality, and those of the richer sort in Towns and elsewhere: They have also Quarries, nay, Mountains of Marble, some white, with Veins of several Colours, and some green, with Veins of Red and other Colours, and they have fine Greek Stone, Calmstone and Limestone.

They have also Agat, fine-blue Amethysts, and many small Stones, about their Rivers, which being cut and polish'd, resemble Diamonds. They have likewise Pearl and Coral, and Amber-greece is sometimes found on their Coasts.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, as mention'd before, that there's scarce any part of it above 60 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek or Arm of the Sea, which afford many Harbours, and several of them very good, capable of Men of War, and other Ships of the greatest Burthen.

The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are *Forth*, *Tay*, *Clide*, *Spey*, *Nith*, *Dee*, *Don*, *Nesse* and *Tweed*. The most convenient for Trade are *Forth* and *Clyde*, which, by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, might be join'd, and open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island; some who have

view'd the Country say it is practicable, and it has been pretty much talk'd of since the Treaty of Union.

Having thus given a brief Description of the Country, we shall next consider more particularly what Materials it affords for Trade; which, by due Improvement, may very much enlarge the Wealth as well as the Strength of the United Kingdom.

CHAP. II.

Containing an Account of Scotlands Product for Trade.

WE shall begin with their Fish, and first with Whales, which are very numerous about their Islands, and especially that called *Lewis*, where *Buchanan* says the Priests have sometimes had 20 to their Share for Tithes. They frequent the Herring-Bays on the East-side of that Island, where the People take them after this manner: They assemble a great number of Boats, and chase the Whales up into the Bays till they wound one of them mortally, upon which, running ashore, the rest follow the Tracts of its Blood, and running also near the Shoar, many of them are killed. Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of the Western Isles, says, that about 7 or 8 Years ago, there were 50 young Whales killed there in this manner, and most of them eaten by the common People, who say they are very nourishing Food, and make those who eat them plump and fat in a very little time; they call it Sea Pork, and say the bigger Whales are more purging than the lesser, but not so good Food. There is one sort of them remarkable for their Greatness, which they call the *Gallan Whale*, because they are seen no where but near a Promontory of that Island so called. One of them about 18 Years ago overturn'd a Fisher Boat, and devour'd three of the Men immediately. The Advantage which might be made of this Whale-Fishing by the Oil, Bone, &c. is obvious, and might be manag'd with much more Ease and less Expence than the Whale-Fishing in *Green-Land*.

Abundance of big Whales frequent the Coast of the Island *Fladda*, near the Isle of *Skye*; and some Years ago, Mr. *Martin* says, 160 little Whales run themselves ashore in the Isle of *Tirey*, near *I-Colm-Kill*, which were all eaten by the Natives.

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Natives, who at that time labour'd under Scarcity of Provisions. Whales do likewise frequent the Coasts of the *Orkney* Islands, where 114 run ashore in 1691. at one time. It is better boil'd than roasted, to be eat with Vinegar, Wine, Parsly, Hyssop, Savory, Fennel, Organy, Anet, Onions, Leeks and Pepper; the Fat is good against the Itch. The Liver smells like Violets, tastes pleasantly, and is very nourishing being salted.

Seals are taken in great Numbers on the Coast of the Island *Northbist*, where 320 have been killed at a time. They abound also in *Orkney*. The Fisher-men surprize them on the Shoar, knock them down with long Staves, sometimes shoot them, and sometimes take them with Nets; the Natives salt them with the Ashes of Sea-Ware, and say they are good Food, but astringent, and the Broth and Flesh of the young ones is good against Diseases of the Breast. Those of Note in the Isles eat them sometimes under the Notion of Hams; the Husbandmen make Ropes of their Skins cut into Thongs, and the use of them for a handsome Covering to Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. is very well known, besides the Profit that may be made of their Oil. The Natives make use of their Flesh and Liver against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*, and they wear Girdles of their Skins against the *Sciatica* and *Cbincough*.

Herrings abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but especially in the Western Isles, which are reckon'd the best and fattest, tho' not so large as those taken on the Eastern and Northern Coasts. The *Scots* Herring-Fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the Dutch have got a great part of their Wealth by it. The Herrings come to the Coast of the Isles in *April*, *May* and *June*, and continue in some places till *January*.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King *Charles I.* in Conjunction with some Merchants, and a Magazine was erected for that Use in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harris* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vacksay*, but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renew'd by King *Charles II.* and succeeded well for a time; the Fish they caught were accounted the best of their kind in *Europe*, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Money afterwards to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves did also withdraw theirs, which ruin'd the Design.

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Some Dutch Families settled in the Village of *Stornoway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration, and so much improv'd the Inhabitants in the Fishing-Trade, during the small time of their Abode there, that they still exceed all those of the Neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewise for their Sea and Land Fowl, but King *Charles II.* being prevail'd on to send away the *Dutch*, it was a great loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 d. per Barrel, and when cur'd and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 s. per Barrel, and sometimes 36000 Barrels of White Herring have been exported to *France* from *Clyde* in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dumbar*, and other Ports of the Kingdom to *France*, and other Nations, which may serve as a Specimen to shew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, especially considering the Situation of the West of *Scotland* and the Isles, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market with them than from any part of *England* or *Holland*, which, with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and sooner than the *Dutch* can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risks they run at Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are oblig'd to send to and again betwixt their own Country and their Doggers with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be out-done in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, who may lie a-shoar at Night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any Danger from Tempests or Enemies, many of those Bays, where the Herring abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The most remarkable Places for Herring-Fishing are *Brassas Sound* in *Shetland*, the Coasts and Bays of the *Orkney* Islands, *Lochbroun* in *Ross*, the Coasts and Bays of *Lewis*, *Harries* and *Skye*, and the lesser Isles adjacent to each. From *Lockmaddy* in *Harris* particularly, 400 Vessels have been loaden with Herring in a Season, and the Harbour is large and capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen; and in the Bays of *Altwig*, one of the Isles adjacent to *Skye*, the Shoals of Herring are so thick, that many times they entangle the Boats. The Isles of *Mull*, *Ila*, *Iurab*, and others about the Coasts of *Argile*, *Lochfin* in *Argyle*, the Isles of *Arran*, *Boor*, &c. in *Clide*, the River *Forth* on both sides the Coast, especially towards *Dumbar*, where the Herrings are very large

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large and numerous. The Situation of the Islands is very convenient for a Trade with *Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Hamburg and Holland*, and the more westerly, where the best Herring abound most, are within a Week or ten Days Sail of *France and Spain*, with a fair Wind; for they fall immediately into the Atlantick Ocean, without being expos'd to the Dangers or cross Winds of the *Irish or British Channel*, and by Consequence lie also more commodiously than any part of *Great-Britain* for a Trade to the *Streights, and East or West-Indies*, without so much danger of Capture by Enemies in case of a War.

To this may be added, That the Islanders are very numerous, being computed at 40000 Men, and many of them without Employment, so that from thence, and the Neighbouring Continent, there are Men enough to be had cheaper than any where else, and most of the Islanders know very well how to handle the Oar, endure fatigue, and live hardly. Many of them live to a great Age. *Buchanan's* Account of one *Lawrence* in *Orkney* is well known, he married when 100 Years of Age, and liv'd 40 Years after, and went out a Fishing to the last in the Sea, and died rather of old Age than any Infirmary. *Dr. Wallace*, in his Description of *Orkney*, mentions one, who, not long ago, liv'd 80 Years with one Wife; and another who had a Son at 100, and liv'd after till he saw Grand-Children by him; and in 1683. a Woman was brought to Bed of a Child in the 63d Year of her Age, as was attested by the Minister and Elders. *Mr. Martin* says, he knew several in the Isle of *Harris* of 90 Years of Age; and one *Donald Ray*, in the Isle of *Sand*, died in his 100th Year, being very brisk, and able to manage his Affairs, till within two Years before his Death. The Lady *Macleod*, in the Isle of *Skye*, liv'd to 103. had then a comly Head of Hair and good Teeth, and enjoy'd a perfect Understanding till the Week she died. In the Isle of *Jurah*, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, he says one *Gillquir Macrain*, who died about 50 Years ago, liv'd 180 Years, as he was inform'd by several that knew him. A Man very lately in *Southern* was 130, and yet perfect in his Understanding. One *Bayliff Campbell* liv'd in *Jurah* to 106. And about 6 Years ago a Woman, in the Isle of *Scorba*, liv'd 140; and one *Tairville* liv'd to 180 in *Scetland*. This Longevity he ascribes to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and their temperate way of living, which is very good Incouragement for others to adventure Stocks and

and Factories for Improvement of Trade there, especially considering the Simplicity of the Peoples Manners, and their innate Respect and Kindness to Strangers.

In a word, the Number, Safety and Commodiousness of the Bays and Harbours in those Islands, and the Multitude of Fish in all of them, look as if Nature had design'd them for promoting a Fishing Trade; and the Soil being generally better than in the neighbouring Continent, many of them are productive of all sorts of Grain, and fit for Orchards and Gardens; and were the Inhabitants better instructed in Fishing, Manuring and Planting, these Islands are capable of maintaining ten times the present Number of Inhabitants; and have very good Quarries, some of them Marble too, fit for Building, for which they might be sufficiently furnish'd with Timber from the neighbouring Continent till they might have it of their own Growth. They abound also with Black Cattel, Sheep, Fowl, Deer, Eggs, Shell-fish of all sorts, in such Quantities, as are not only sufficient to maintain ten times the Number of the present Inhabitants, but to raise a large Fund of Trade for Exportation. They have also fresh Water Lakes and Rivers with Salmon, Trouts, Eels, Perch, Pikes, &c. In the Isle of *Skie* particularly, there are Thirty Rivers which afford Salmon.

This brings us in the next place to the *Salmon Fishing of Scotland*, which are found in most of their Rivers, but the greatest Store is in the North, in the Rivers *Dee* and *Don*, at *Aberdeen*, remarkable for its noble Salmon Fishing, from whence they export great Quantities to *Holland* and *France* in Time of Peace; and might with Red-Herring make a very advantageous Trade to the *Streights*. Their Salmon are accounted the best in *Europe*; and tho' their Barrel be a Third less than that of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded Ten Livres more per Barrel in *France*, partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cur'd, wherein the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the Navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in those which are lesser, in most parts of the Kingdom; and they valu'd them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament they forbid selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Bishop *Lesly*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, they us'd in his Time to employ 60 Vessels

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in Fishing most of the Spring and Summer; but it's much short of *Aberdeen*, where that same Author says, the Rivers *Dee* and *Don* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon, for which he assigns this Reason, That they delight in clear Streams, which occasions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. It's also observable, that the Salmon Fishing in the West of *Scotland* is decay'd, since the People us'd to steep their Flax in the Rivers, for want of putting the Laws against such Practices in due Execution; and likewise those made against killing any Salmon during the time of their Breeding, from *September* to *December*, the Penalties of which are very severe. The other Places most remarkable for Salmon Fishing in *Scotland* are in the *Dover* at *Bamf*, the Rivers *Nesse*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Lofsey* and *Spey* in *Murray*; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochloumond* in *Lennox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste, *Lochou* in *Argyle* the like; and there's good Salmon-Fishing in the Rivers *Louth* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwall* Castle, and in the River *Tweed*, and other lesser Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harris*, *Northuisht* and *Benbecula*.

We come next to their Cod-Fishing, of which and Ling they have great Plenty on most of their Coasts, but especially in the North and Isles, where they are bought dry'd for 1 d. or 2 d. per Piece, and in the Isles cheaper, and the larger sort sold again frequently in *England* and elsewhere, from 18 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per Piece. The Season for this Fishing is after that of the Herring, and in the Country of *Fife* alone 500 Vessels have been employ'd annually in this and the Herring Fishing; and their Cod and Ling being cur'd with their own Salt; they commonly exported them to *Holland* and *Hamburgh*, to the *Baltick*, *England*, *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*; but since the *Dutch* and *Hamburgers* have applied themselves to fish Cod and Ling in the *Scots* Seas, and to buy up what they could from the *Scots*, as they did likewise their Salt to cure them, the Country has lost much of the Benefit of that Trade. Mr. *Spruel*, an Eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament some Years ago, says, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth* Man who us'd to buy those Fish and Salt on the *Scots* Coast, that he has sometimes got 4000 cur'd Fish in a Voyage, at 1 d. or 2 d. per piece,

Piece; and retail'd them again from 18 d. to 2 s. 6 d. a piece, which shews the vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than those of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-Fishing in *Scotland* is, that they are catch'd with fewer Hands and Vessels, of far less Expence than Doggers, which must be well Mann'd and strong, because oblig'd to lye out at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Vessels are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom expos'd to any Danger by Storm, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Nights.

The principal Parts for great Cod are round the Isles of *Scheotland* and *Bara-head*. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremers* and others, come usually to *Brassa's-Sound* in *Scheotland* about the middle of *May* to fish for Herring, Cod and Ling. There have been upwards of Two Thousand Busses there in a Summer, and they generally go away in *August* or *September*. When they arrive they set up Shops in several parts of the Island, and barter Linnen, Beer, Brandy, Bread and other Things, with the Inhabitants, for Fish and fresh Provisions, and when the Natives demand Money for their Commodities they readily pay it them; by this means *Lerwick*, which about 30 Years ago consisted only of about 3 Families, is now increas'd to above 300, which may serve as a Specimen how much that Fishery and Country may be improv'd if the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain* once come to manage it with Joint-Stocks. They have abundance of Fish on that Coast call'd Tusk, as big as Ling, which are commonly sold at 15 or 16 s. per Hundred; they are better fresh than salted. The Inhabitants observe, that the further North the Fish are the larger. Other remarkable Places for Cod-Fishing are, *Loch-Carlway* in the Isle of *Lewis*, where the Fishermen are frequently interrupted by Whales, but it is a commodious Harbour, capable of Ships of the greatest Burden. All the Coasts about the Isle of *Lewis* abound with Cod and Ling of a very large size, as doe *Loch tarbat*, *Loch-maddy*, and *Loch-eport*, in the Isle of *Harris*; the Coasts of *Barry Isle*, the Isle of *Sandreray*, the Isle of *St. Kilda* or *Hirt*, where they are very large; the Isle of *Skie*, *Soabreuil* near *Skie*, the Isle of *Arran*, the Isle of *Ilesay*, the Isle of *Goll*, and the Isle of *Gannay*.

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The Fish already mention'd being such as make the principal Fund of Trade for Exportation, we come next to others which serve chiefly for Home Consumption, several of which are also capable of being cur'd and exported, and might yield considerable Profit, particularly a Fish call'd Haddocks, which eat very well fresh or salted; those call'd *Findon-Haddocks*, which abound at *Aberdeen*, being dry'd, eat with a marrowy Taste, and are much admir'd by Strangers; good Haddocks of other sorts are to be had on most of the Coasts round the Kingdom. They have also Sturgeon, abundance of Turbat, Scate, or Thorny-back, Grey-lord, in Size and Shape like a Salmon, Mackrel, Keeling, Whittings, Sea-Urchin, Cat-fish and Cockpadle, small Cod, Lyths, Spirlings, Soles, Flukes and others, and *Garvis* Fishes, so call'd because taken chiefly near *Inchgarvy*, in the River *Forth*, equal almost to Anchovies; Eels in abundance in their Lakes and Rivers, the largest of which are salted in some parts of the Country, from whence the People make considerable Profit. Among Fish we may also reckon Otters, because they are Amphibious Creatures, and are numerous in the Isles, both West and North; the Use of their Skins for Muffs, &c. is well known; its also wore next the Skin for the Palsy, the Blood mix'd with Vinegar helps Swellings in the Sinews, the Liver dry'd helps the Bloody-flux, and the Testicles are made use of against the Epilepsy and Fits of the Mother. For Shell-fish of all sorts, especially in the Western Islands, their Number is incredible, such as Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters in some places, particularly in *Orkney*, so large, that they must be cut in three or four pieces before they can be eat, Cockles, Muscles, Lempits, Wilks, Clams, and Spouts, which are cast up by the Tide in such Numbers in the Isles, as the People are not able to consume them: At the *Kyle of Scalpa*, in the Isle of *Sky*, a Spring-Tide commonly leaves 15 or 20 Horse Load of Oysters on the Sands, and in like manner those Tides throw up vast Quantities of Muscles on that Coast.

Of Pearl, Ambergrise, Coral, Agat, and other valuable Stones.

Pearl being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scots* Pearl here. Mr. *Spruel*, the Merchant abovemention'd, who understands the Pearl Trade best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above 40 Years, says, he has sometimes given 100 Rix-Dollars, which

which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scots* Pearl, and that he had *Scots* Pearl as fine, clear and more transparent, than any *Oriental* Pearl; tho' the latter be more easily match'd, because they are all of a yellow Water, yet *Foreigners* he says covet *Scots* Pearl. The more Wrinkles there is in a Pearl Shell, the more sign he says it is of the Age and Goodness of a Pearl, for the smooth Shells are young and barren, therefore he propos'd that a Law should be made to forbid the fishing of young Pearl, for the longer they stay in the Water the more valuable they are; so that he would have no Shells taken up less than Four Inches in Length or Two or Three in Breadth, and that none should be allow'd to offer any Pearl to be sold that weighs less than Five Grains, which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have Time to grow and increase, he proposes that Pearl-Fishing should be forbid, except once in Ten Years at least, because he has been sorry to see some Thousands of young Pearls offer'd to Sale that were of no manner of Value; whereas had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might have been worth from Four Crowns to Fifty Crowns apiece.

Pearl is found in most Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken, and once in Twenty Years he says there's a great Pearl-Fishing in *Scotland*; this does not hinder but that Pearl-Shells of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any time when found, and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound are the Rivers in the Isle of *Skie*, where they are frequently found in black Muscles, especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been found of 20 *l.* per piece, and in a fresh Water Lake near the South-side of *Locheinardstad*; in that same Island there are also Muscles that breed Pearl.

Tho' the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good use in Physick, being accounted the Chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pestilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heartburning, Giddiness of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew that they are a great Blessing of Nature, and a Subject of Trade that deserves Encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper at Home than from the *Indies*. The physical Preparations to be made of Pearl are found in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 428.

To this we may add Coral Red and White, and Coralline, which grow in the Isles of *Lewis* and *Skie*, particularly in the Bays and Coasts of the former, but it is small, not exceeding 6 Inches in Length, nor a Goose's Quill in Bigness; the same is also found on the West Coast of the Isle of *Jura*. Besides the use made of it for Ornament, it is very useful in Physick for comforting the Heart, purifying the Blood; 'tis good against Plague, Poyson, malignant Fevers, Fluxes, the running of the Reins, Whites in Women, spitting of Blood, Wounds, &c. and being powder'd and given to new born Children in Womens Milk, prevents their ever having the Falling-Sickness or Convulsions. The Coralline is also good against Worms, astringent, strengthening, and good in hot Gouts. For the noble physical Preparations of Coral see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 422. The Islanders add a Quantity of Red Coral to the Yolk of a roasted Egg for the Diarrhæa.

Ambergrise is also found on the *Scots* Coasts, particularly on that of the Island *Berneræ*, one of the *Harris* Isles, where a Weaver finding a Lump of it, and not knowing what it was, burnt it to shew him Light, when the strong Scent discover'd it, and made his Head ache. It is also found on the Coasts of *South-Vist*, *Kintyre* and *Orkney*. The several Preparations of Ambergrise in Physick, and the excellent Uses of it for recreating the Spirits, and Antidotes against Plague and Poyson, for strengthening the Body and helping Conception, &c. are known. For those Preparations see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 400.

Marcasites Black and White, resembling Silver Oar, are found near the Village *Sartle* in the Isle of *Skie*; they are good to help Conception, for drying up Milk in Womens Breasts, and against hard Chærades. The excellent physical Preparations of *Marcasites* may be seen at large in *Salmon's new London Dispensatory*, p. 351.

The *Lapis Ceranius*, or *Cerna Amonis*, is found on the Coast of *Skie* in Banks of Clay on the East Coast, of different Shapes, some of the Breadth of a Crown-piece, with an Impression resembling the Sun, some as big as a Man's Finger, resembling a Semicircle, furrow'd on the inside, others less, with yellow Furrows on both sides; the Natives steep 'em in Water for some Hours, and by washing the Part affected with the Water cure the Cramp in their Cattel, and for that Reason call them Cramp-stones. *Pliny* reckons this among the precious Stones, says it has a high Colour,

Colour, is impress'd with a Star in the middle, and is always found in a place blasted with Lightning, which does not agree with *M. Martin's* Description, since it is found in Banks of Clay upon the Sea-shore.

The Velumnites, by the Natives call'd Bat-stones, grow also in those Banks of Clay, some of 'em Twelve Inches long, and tapering towards one end; they steep them in Water some Hours, and give their Horses the Water to drink for the Batts.

The *Lapis Hæcticus*, or white Hætick Stone, abounds likewise in the Isle of *Sky*, both by Land and Water. The Natives use it as a Remedy against the *Dysenteria*, *Diarrhea* and *Consumptions*, by making them red hot in the Fire, and then quenching them in Milk or Water, which they drink with success; and sometimes bathe their Feet and Hands in the said Milk or Water. Most of the Rocks of the Isle *Rona* are of this Stone, and of a red Colour.

Abundance of round Stones, variegated with several Colours, are found in the Coasts of the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Skye* and Isle of *Rasay*, how they might be improv'd by Lapidaries and others for Ornament and other Uses, must be left to Time and Experience; but since Nature does nothing in vain, there's no doubt they have their use.

Aggat grows likewise in *Apples-Glen*, near *Lochfallart*, in the Isle of *Skye* of different Sizes and Colours, some green, some of a pale Sky Colour, and all of them strike Fire as well as Flint. This Stone, besides making neat Handles for Swords and Knives, &c. has its Physical Use, the Pouder of it apply'd being good against the Biting of Serpents, Spiders, and other poisonous Creatures; refreshes the Heart, strengthens the Body, and causes a good Colour.

Amethysts are also found on the Scottish Coasts, those of a fine blue Colour in the Lord *Stormont's* Lands in *Pearth-shire*; and it's probable that those Stones of a purple Colour, which flow down the Rivulets in the Isle of *Skye* after great Rains, which *Mr. Martin* gives us an Account of, are the best sort of them; it occasions Sleep, being made use of by way of Amulet.

Chrystal is found in great Quantity in the Rocks of the Isle of *St. Kilda*, and in several Places of the Isle of *Skye*, of different Sizes and Colours, and one sort of a purple Colour. There's Chrystal also in the Isle of *Arran*. The use
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of Chryſtal for making Glaſſes, Cups and Chryſtals for Watches is well enough known. It has beſides its Phyſical Uſes, the Powder of it being good againſt the *Diarrhea*, *Dysentery*, *Lienteria*, *Celiac Cholick*, whites and reds: It's alſo accounted good for increaſing Milk in Nurſes, for breaking the Stone in Reins and Bladder, and for the Gout. See the Preparations of it in *Salmon's* Diſpenſatory, p. 409, 410.

Os Sepia is found in great Quantities in the Sand of the Iſle of *Harries*, the Natives powder it, and being drank in boyl'd Milk, it is found to be an effectual Remedy againſt the *Diarrhea* and *Dysentery*; and they alſo make uſe of the Powder to take the Film off the Eyes of Sheep. It is the Bone of the Cuttle Fiſh.

Molucca Beans are found in great Numbers upon the Coaſts of the Iſles, particularly in the Iſle of *Harris*; the ſuperſtitious Natives uſe them as Amulets, particularly the white ones, and ſay that when any hurt is intended the Perſon that wears them, the Bean turns black; that they do change Colour. Mr. *Martin* is poſitive, being an Eye-witneſs of it; but the reaſon he leaves to Enquiry, one ſtrange effect of them he mentions, *viz.* that a Gentleman's Cows in that Iſle giving Blood inſtead of Milk for ſeveral days, by throwing one of theſe Nuts into the Pales, the Blood was chang'd into a dark brown Colour at firſt, and afterwards the Cows gave good Milk, and the very Nut, by which this was perform'd, he was preſented with by the Steward of *Harris*, and kept it as a Rarity. The Powder of the black Bean found on the Coaſt of the Iſle of *Lingay*, drunk in Milk or Aquavita, is made uſe of by the Natives againſt the *Diarrhea* and *Dysentery*. Theſe Beans or Nuts are drove in great Quantities by a Western Wind upon the Coaſt of the Iſland *Tire-iy*. They are alſo found in *St. Kilda*, and in the *Orkney Iſlands*.

Talk in abundance, reſembling that of *Venice*, grows on the Rocks in the Village *Ord*, in the Iſle of *Skye*, for the Phyſical Uſes and Preparations of it againſt Poiſon, Plague and malignant Fevers, and alſo for a Coſmetick to cleanſe, and beautifie the Skin. See *Salmon's* Diſpenſatory, p. 430. &c.

Marl, there's a white ſort of it at the Villages of *Borve* and *Glenmore* in *Skye*, and likewise at *Corshattachan* there, where it abounds moſt; a Quantity of which being ſpread on a ſloping Hill, cover'd with Heath, the Heath ſoon af-

ter fell all to the Ground, as if it had been cut with a Knife, and Barley being afterwards sow'd upon that Ground it produc'd thirty five fold. There's also a red Marl in those Places, and good Marl in *Orkney*. They have good Potters Clay in many of the Isles.

Fullers Earth is found in the Brooks of *Dunvegan* and *Nisboft* in *Skye*. The use of this Earth for Cloathiers, &c. is very well known, for the Physical Uses of it, against Burns and Scalds, Swellings, and the Gout. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 434.

Corkir for dying a Crimson Colour is a Scurf, growing on the Coasts and Hills of *Skye*; it ripens in *August*, and the Natives gather it in the Decrease of the Moon.

Croftil, a Coarser Scurf of a dark Colour is also found there, and made use of to dye a philamote Colour.

Wampumpeg, or fine Shells, which pass in *Africa*, and some Parts of the *Indies*, for Money, are found in great Numbers, with other curious Shells, upon the Coasts of the Isles.

Loadstone is found in a Hill on the North End of the Isle of *Cannay*. Mr. *Martin* laid a Compass on the Stony Ground near it, the Needle went often round with great Swiftnes, and instead of settling towards the North settled due East; for the Physical Uses of it, against the Dropsie, Bleeding, Gonorrhæa, Gout, Convulsions, &c. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 414.

Sperma Ceti is also found on the Coasts of *Orkney*, and elsewhere in the Isles. The Learned are not agreed what this is, some will have it to be the Sperm or Seed of the Whale, which swims upon the Sea like Froth; others say, it is the Brains of a long-headed Whale, purified by some Lixivium. It is a white fat Substance, which easily takes fire, and is in English commonly call'd *Parmacity*.

M I N E S.

Gold Mines were found in *Crawford-Moor* in *Scotland* in the time of King *James IVth.* says Bishop *Lesly* in his *History of Scotland*; and in the Reign of King *James Vth.* some rich *Germans* skill'd in Mines, came over with abundance of Money, and obtain'd leave from the King to dig in those Mines, wherein they imploy'd abundance of Men; and forming the Earth they dugg into little Globes or Balls, wherein there was abundance of pure Gold; they bought

bought them from the King, and carried them with them to *Germany*. It is certain that Gold is still found in those Parts in the Streams and elsewhere; and that Azure is to be had there in great Quantities almost without any labour. The Bonnet Pieces coin'd before the Union of the Crowns in *Scotland* were of that Gold.

Silver Mines were also found in *Carnpapell Hill*, three Miles South of *Linlithgow* in *West Lothian*; in the Reign of King *James VIth.* by one *Mund* a Coal-Digger.

Copper Mines are also found in *Airthey*, belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*, within two Miles of *Sterling*, where 100 Pound Oar yielded 50 of very good Copper; from which Silver is likewise extracted in a good proportion.

There are rich Lead Mines also in the Earl of *Hopton's* Lands in *Clidsdale*, of which his Lordship makes great Profit by selling the same to the *Dutch*, and we have formerly mention'd the Mines of Tin and Lead in *Orkney*.

Mr. *Spruel* in his *Scheme of Scotland's Product*, says, if others follow'd the Example of the Earl of *Hoptoun* and his Predecessors, they might export ten times more Lead than they do, which would be of considerable Advantage to the Kingdom, because it is a sure and staple Commodity in most Parts of the World, and therefore proposes that Merchants should be oblig'd to carry it off, to prevent their exporting of Money and Bills, because it might serve for Ballast, pay but little Freight, and take up no room from other Goods.

There are Iron Mines at *Dumfermlin* in *Fife*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, and in many of the Hills of *Scotland*.

Coal-Mines are very frequent in *Lothian* *rife*, and elsewhere, from whence great Quantities are exported, besides enough for home Consumption.

Mines or Quarries of Free Stone, as good as any where for Building, Pavements, Millstones, &c. abound in the Kingdom, as do also those of grey and blue Slates for covering Houses, much more durable and ornamental than Tiles; and they have Limestone in abundance for Mortar, and manuring their Corn Ground.

Marble very good and of various Colours, for Building, Statues, Pavements, &c. is found in many Places of the Kingdom in inexhaustible Quantities, there being Mountains of it in several Places of the North, from whence it may be had much cheaper than from *Italy*, or other Foreign Countries.

Sir Robert Sibbald adds, as a-kin to Minerals, Quicksilver, Antimony, Chrysocola, Pyrites or Marcasites of several sorts, which are found in Scotland, as we have mention'd already.

Precious Stones.

Sir Robert Sibbald in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of Scotland, says they have

Diamonds, which he has from credible Persons; and to make it the more probable, he adds, that the Diamond proceeds from a Juice much like that which produces Chrystal, of which there's great Quantities in Scotland.

Rubies of a red colour, whence it has its Name.

Carbuncles in the Isle of *Ila*, and other places, where it shines like a burning Coal in the Rocks.

Jacinth also of a red colour, resembling Flames. Authors think the Rubies, Carbuncles and Jacinths, to be different Species of the same kind.

Topaz found in the North of Scotland of a Gold colour.

Buffonius Lapis, suppos'd to be the Toad-stone.

Beryll, Sir Robert says he saw one of those as clear as the finest Chrystal, that was found in the River *Tweed*.

Jasper, resembling Blood in colour; some of them are also green, and others mix'd with red and green.

Agats of several colours, some of them impress'd with the likeness of Animals and Vegetables; some of them bearing an impression resembling a Cross, and others form'd like Globes, which have sexangular Pieces of Chrystal in them, being a Species of the *Ætites* found in Eagles Nests.

Cornelian of a fleshy colour; some take it to be the Matrix of the Amethyst.

Chrystal of several sorts; some of a dark reddish colour, some Black and transparent, some of the colour of a Carbuncle, Mountain Chrystal very clear, Chrystal, which held against the Sun, reflects the Colours of the Rainbow, and therefore called *Iris*; white Chrystal and red Chrystal.

Amethysts, which being polish'd, equal those of any other Country.

Gagates, or *Jet*, and *Oculus Mundi*, are by Sir Robert reckon'd among the precious Stones found in Scotland.

Corn.

The *Wheat* of *Scotland* is so very good, that *Joseph Scaliger*, who had been in the Country, says in *Exercit.* 140. and 200. there's no Bread in *Europe* comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easie Digestion. It grows in great Quantities in the *Mers*, *Lothians*, *Gouree*, and other Places of the Kingdom; so that they have not only enough for their own Use but for Exportation.

Oats is the most Universal Grain of this Kingdom, and exceeds those of *England* for all Uses. They grow very well every where in the Country, and that in such Quantities as affords a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal; and are not only a hearty and substantial Food for Horses, but make very good Bread and Drink.

Pease they have in great plenty, both for their own Consumption and for Exportation; and they are so good of the kind, that in some Parts of the Country, the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

Beans they have also in great plenty, for their own Use and for Export.

Barley grows likewise very well in *Scotland*, but they sow more of that sort they call Beer, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear, whereas Barley has but two; of this they make good Bread, Broth, Ale and Beer, and export great Quantities.

Rye grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread; but this they don't cultivate so much as they do the other Grains above-mention'd.

Flax and Hemp.

Flax abounds in *Scotland*, so that besides what they consume themselves, they export great Quantities of Linnen brown and whiten'd, which is one of the greatest Manufactures of the Kingdom; and if duly regulated and encourag'd, might save a great deal of Money in the Island, besides what it might bring in to it, for the *Scots* have improv'd their Linnen Manufacture much of late; and besides fine Linnen, make very good Holland, Cambrick, Mullins plain and strip'd; Calicoes, Dornick, Damask, Ticking, for Beds, &c. White and Dy'd Threads; Laces, Tape, &c.

Mr. Spruel in his *Account current betwixt Scotland and England* says, he has known out of a Pound of Flax of Scots Growth, which cost but 12 d. Six Spangle of fine Yarn spun, which was sold at *Glasgow* at about 4 s. 8 d. per Spangle, which made the Product of that 12 d. to the Spinners 28 s. and made into fine Mullin that same Pound of Flax amounted to 10 or 12 Dollars, which is 2 l. 6 s. 8 d. or 2 l. 16 s. the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, That from One Pound of Scots Flax Lacemakers have made Lace to the Value of 8 l. Sterling, which is sufficient to shew how much the Linnen Manufactory may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women, that are not capable of employing themselves otherwise, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their Hemp is also capable of being improv'd, not only to save Money in the Island which is exported for Canvas, Sailcloth, &c. but also to export, and to make Nets for their Fishery, and other Uses.

Wool.

The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland* produce abundance of Wool, from whence come Manufactures of several sorts, as Broad-cloth, coarse, or Huswife's-cloth, Fingrines, Serges, Bays, Crapes, Temmin, *Glasgow* Plaids, Worsted Camlets, and other Stuffs and Stockings for Home Consumption and Export; besides their Tallow and Skins. Their Wool in general is not so good as that of *England*, yet they had brought their Broad-cloth lately to a great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that part of Woollen Manufacture; yet their Wool is very proper for Serges, Bays's, Camlets, Shaloons, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a Foreign Trade. They are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs, and for Plaids, as has been mention'd already, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of the great Improvement may be made of their Wool we have from Mr. Spruel in his *Account current*, viz. That they make such fine Worsted Stockings at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20 and 30 s. a Pair for Womens Stockings, which is sufficient to shew that they are capable of making very good Stockings at lower Rates, especially considering that they have Store of very good Wool brought thither

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Cattel.

In *Scotland* they have Multitudes of Horses, especially in *Galloway* and the Highlands, which, tho' but of a small Size, yet are very fit for Journey-riding, or Post, and for that End are much coveted by many People in *England*, especially on the Borders, when Graziers, who go to *Dum-barton-Fair*, buy Numbers of them. Those Galloways, as they call them, of 40 or 50 Shillings apiece, will tire out a large Horse of 20, 30 or 40 *l.* in a Journey, and are much easier to be kept, for they will feed well on the Waste made by larger Horses. An Improvement might be made of those Horses for Export, since Mr. *Spruel* says, that he exported 50 of them for *Surinam*, from whence he had very good Returns for them in Sugars. The principal Places for such Horses are the Highlands, the North, and *Galloway*; from the latter of which they take their Name. Horses of a larger Size, for War, Carriage, and cultivating Land, are bred in the Lowlands, in the Parks and Inclosures of People of Quality, where fine Horses sometimes yield 30 Guineas a piece.

Black Cattel.

Of these there are great Multitudes in *Scotland*, especially in the Highlands and North, from whence they send great Drovers into the Lowlands and *England*, which, tho' sold cheap because of their small Size, viz. at 30 or 40 *s.* per Head, bring in great Sums of Money to the Proprietors, and are capable of a greater Improvement in case of a Home Consumption, which is likely to be promoted, if their Trade be improv'd by the Union; they make very good Meat when fatten'd, and are so much the more profitable to the Lowland and *English* Purchasers, that they feed and grow fat upon what the larger Cattel cannot eat, but tread under Foot, and would by Consequence be otherwise lost to the Proprietors. Their Tallow is sold sometimes at 3 *l.* Sterling per 100 Weight at *Bristol*, and from 40 to 50 *s.* Sterling at

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at *London*, besides the Profit made of their Hides, which being tann'd are fit for Upper-leathers for Shoes, &c. and for Export. In the Lowlands they breed Black Cattel of a larger Size, fit for cultivating the Ground, and to be killed and salted for Export as well as for Home Consumption; and 'tis observ'd that their Meat is generally much sweeter than that of the *English* Black Cattel, and their Hides, if dress'd and tann'd right, are fit for Soal Leather, Harnes for Coaches, &c. and other Uses.

Deer.

There is Plenty of all sorts of Deer in the Parks of those of Quality in the Lowlands, but especially in the Mountains and Wastes in the North Highlands and Isles, where great Flocks of 'em run wild, and are not only excellent Food, but are capable of yielding great Profit by their Skins, &c.

Sheep.

Of these they have great Flocks in *Scotland*, both of a larger and lesser Size, which yield a great Profit to the Inhabitants by their Meat, Milk, Wool, Skins, and Lambs, of which they are more than ordinary prolifick; they sell great Numbers of them yearly to the Inhabitants of the North of *England*, and their Meat in general is much sweeter, tho' of a less Size, than the *English* Mutton.

Butter and Cheese.

From the Milk of their Black Cattel and Sheep they make great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, not only for Home Consumption, but for Export; and this is capable of further Improvement, if the Trade of the Country increase, and Tenants be encourag'd to inclose their Grounds; for Mr. *Spruel* informs us in his Account currant that he has seen as fine and yellow Butter made in the West Highlands as ever he saw from *Ireland*; besides 'tis evident from what's made in Gentlemens Houses, and others of the better sort in the Lowlands, that they are capable of making as good Butter and Cheese as in *England*.

Goats.

Goats.

The People of the Lowlands do not much fancy the breeding of this sort of Cattel, but in the Highlands they have considerable Flocks of 'em, which feed on the rocky and inaccessible Hills, and yield good Profit to the Inhabitants by their Kids, which are excellent Meat, and by their Skins, which make fine Gloves; the Cheese made of their Milk is valued for its good Taste, and their Milk it self is much us'd for those who labour under Consumptions and other Decays.

Hogs.

It's a vulgar Error in *England* and elsewhere, that the *Scots* have a general Aversion to this sort of Cattel, and to the Food which they yield; they are not indeed bred there proportionably in such Numbers as in *England*, but in those Parts of the Kingdom where they have Corn and proper Food in Plenty for them, they are bred by the Inhabitants not only for Home Consumption, but also for Export, considerable Quantities of salted Pork being yearly exported from the North of *Scotland* into other Countries; and, if there were Encouragement, they are capable of breeding greater Numbers in their Woods, &c. where they are fed very easily, and make excellent Meat.

Fowl.

Scotland has not only Plenty of Domestick Fowl, such as are common in other Countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes as the Inhabitants can neither consume nor vend; but if their Trade increase, as probably it may upon the Union, their Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uses; their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants not only in many Cases where Oil is necessary, but likewise for Physick: But we refer the particular Account of the several Species of Fowl till we come to treat of the particular Countries and Islands, where they are bred in greater Quantities than perhaps in any other Place of the known World.

Timber.

Timber.

There are many large Woods of Oak in *Scotland*, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and for the Husbandman's Use, and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encourag'd; however they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mention'd, but also for Pipe-staves and Barrels, and their Bark is of use to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland* and elsewhere; they have likewise Ash Trees, Elms and others, fit for Building and other Domestick Uses; and great Forests of Fir, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and might, with due Care, afford Pitch and Tar, without being oblig'd to bring such large Quantities from the Northern Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of this Island.

There were formerly many great Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous, but there is now scarce any Remainers of it. The Woods, as has been observ'd, are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton*, *Calendar* and *Torewood*; but in the North, especially in *Perth-shire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch* and *Mar*, there are many Forests, some of them Twenty, and some of them Thirty Miles in Length.

Fruit Trees.

They have abundance of these of all sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home Consumption, but also Cyder for their own drinking and Export.

Herbs.

Scotland affords not only a sufficient Quantity of Garden Herbs for the Kitchen, but likewise of those which may serve them for Physick, as the Curious may see by casting their Eye upon Sir Robert Sibbald's *Historia Plantarum Hortensium in Scotia*, *Prodromi naturalis Historie Scotie*, *Partis secundæ*, *Lib. secundus*. And in the eighth and ninth Chapters of the second Book of the first Part of his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*, he gives us curious Tables

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of Foreign Herbs and Plants, and other Things, imported from Foreign Parts for the Use of Physick, with an Account of the Herbs and other Things produc'd in *Scotland* of the like Virtue, in opposite Columns, which shews that they are in no Necessity of being at much Expence for Foreign Drugs.

Having thus given a brief Account of *Scotland's* chief Product for Trade, we shall in the next place give a short Account from Mr. *Spruel's* Scheme how they are capable to barter or exchange their own Commodities for such of other Countries as they stand in need of, or may have occasion to trade with.

From *England* the Goods usually imported into *Scotland*, are the Woollen Manufactory of all sorts, Alom'd Leather, Shambo, Gloves, Lead, Peuter, Tin, Iron, Black Cattle, Horses, Hops, Cider; and some Years when their own Harvest proves bad, Corn of all sorts, Manufactories of Peuter, Iron, Steel, and Brals, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and the Goods the *English* import from *China*, *Persia*, the *East-Indies*, and other Nations; for exchange of which *Scotland* imports into *England* Linnen Cloth of all sorts, Coals, Salt, small Black Cattle, Sheep, Salmond, Marble, Slates grey and blue, Pearl, Cod and Ling, and small Horses. 'Tis true, that hitherto *Scotland* has been Losers by the Ballance of Trade with *England*, because they generally imported more from *England* than they exported to it; but 'tis evident from what has been said, that it has proceeded rather from ill Management than any absolute Necessity, for did they take *Joseph's* Precaution to lay up Magazines of Corn in Years of Plenty, they have no need of bringing any from other Nations; for their Black Cattle and Horses, except it be now and then for the sake of a Breed, they are capable of raising enough for their own Use and for Export; and for Tin, Lead and Iron, they have enough at home, if their Mines were duly improv'd. For Gloves and Alom'd Leather they have enough of their own, without being oblig'd to other Countries; and for Woollen Manufactories they need none from *England*, or any other Country, except fine Cloth for the Use of their Nobility, Gentry, and others of the better sort.

From *Ireland* the *Scots* import sometimes Black Cattle, Sheep, Wool and Woollen Manufactories, with some Corn and Horses, for which they have to exchange Linnen Cloth, Coal,

Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Red and White Herrings, Oak and Oak Bark, and Fir Timber.

The *Scots* import from *Norway*, Fir Timber and Dale Tar, Fish, Oil, Copper, and Carvie-Seed, Oak, Wainscot, Pipe-Staves and Firs, and sometimes Horses from *Denmark*. 'Tis evident from what has been said, the *Scots* have Oak and Fir enough to serve themselves, were they at pains to improve it, and great Quantities of Fir are exported yearly to *Ireland* from the Highlands; and for what else they need from *Norway* and *Denmark*, they have to export and exchange Oat-Meal and Malt, Woollen and Linnen Manufactories, Salt Beef and Tallow.

The *Scots* import from the *Baltick*, Iron, Copper, Wire of Copper and Iron, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets, Fir Timber and Dales, for which they have to exchange White and Red Herrings, which is sufficient to ballance all they need from the *Baltick*; so that they may bring Money from thence for their Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Lead, Linnen Butter and Tallow, Tobacco, which now they may have from the *English* Plantations in exchange for their own Produce, and *Canary* Wines, which they purchase with their own Fish.

The *Scots* import from *Nerva*, *Revel* and *Riga*, the best Hemp, Flax of all sorts, Knapple, Tar, Lintseed, Fire Pot-Ashes and Train-Oil, for which they have to exchange White and Red Herring, Alom'd Leather, Gloves, Lamb Skins, Lead, Woollen Manufactories, and fine and coarse Stockings; besides, 'tis plain they may have Train-Oil enough from their own Fish, and Furs enough from their own Lamb-Skins, Deer-Skins, Foxes, Otters, Fulmoets, Mertricks, except it be for those who are curious.

The *Scots* import from *Dantzick* and *Poland*, Hemp, Flax, Linseed, Tar'd Ropes, Pitch, Steel-kits, Knapple, Oak Wainscot, Glass, Black Beer, Strong-Waters, Pot-Ashes, White Pease, Rye, and other Corn, for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salt, Alom'd Leather, Lamb-Skins.

From *Holland* they imported most of their Grocery Ware Materials for dying, fine *Holland*, Silks, Toys, Spices of all sorts, Currans, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tobacco, Pickles of all sorts, Gun-Powder, Arms, Starch, Pot-Ashes, Soap, Hops, Ivory, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Thred, Calicoes, Mullin, *East-India* Goods of all sorts, Oils, Drugs, Ships, Rigging, Flax, Hemp, Rosin, Tobacco

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co, Linfeed, Garden-seeds, Trees, Statues, Marble, Books, Lime-Juice, Vinegar, White-Wine, Rhenish, Sack, Brandy, Wainscot, Planks, Hops, Earthen Ware, and all sorts of Household Furniture.

And they imported into *Holland*, Salmon, Herring, Coals, Wheat and Barley, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Beef, Hides, Tallow, Coarse Woollen Cloth, Wool, Sheep-Skins, Serges, Fingrimas, Bazes, Plaiding, Woollen Stuffs, such as those of *Norwich*, Worsted Yarn, Stockings, Lead and Lead Oar, Gloves and Pearl.

From *France* they imported Wines, Brandy, Prunes, Chestnuts, Silks, Salt, Writing-Paper, Hats, Gloves, and Toys.

And they imported Salmond, Herrings, Codd, Coals, Lead, Wool, Coarse Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Dog-Skins, and other Skins.

From *Spain* they imported Wine, Fruit, Oranges, Lemmons, Salt, Raisins and Cocheniel.

And imported Salmon, Herrings, Cod-fish, Linnen of several sorts, coarse Woollen Cloth, Serges, Stockings, Candles, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Raw Hides, Beef, *Montrose* Pistols.

The *Scots* import from *Naples*, Oil, Silk, Silk Stuffs, and Rice; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Tan'd Leather, Calf Skins.

They import from *Galipoli* Oils, Rice, Juice of Liquorish, and Liquorish; for which they have to exchange the same Commodities that serve for *Naples*. They import likewise the same Commodities from *Messina* and *Sicily* in general, for which they exchange the like Commodities as for *Naples*.

They import from *Venice* Brimstone, the finest Red Pile Rice, fine Chrystal Drinking-Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Cabinets, Small Beeds, Silk and Silk Stuffs, Muscadin Wine, Greek Wine, Currans, Roman Scented Gloves, *Venice* Necklaces, Sham Pearls; for which they have to exchange Red Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Bees-Wax, Log-wood, Tan'd Leather, Calf-Skins, fine Stockings, Serges, Bazes white and dy'd, dry Cod and Ling.

They import from *Cephalonia* Currans, Greek Wine and Rice, and Trade thither with the same Goods as to *Venice*,

or

or rather with the Money they make of their Goods at Venice.

From *Barbary* they import Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Copper, for which they have to exchange Loads of Guns, Arms, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, and Lead.

From the *Canaries*, *Malvasia* Wines, Green Wines, Red and White *Vidonia*, or hard Wines, Pitch, fine preserved Fruits, Cordecidron, Sugar-Loaves, Orchard, Shumack, Pitch, Logwood; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, Salt Beef, Candle, Butter, and Bar-Lead.

From the *Maderas* they import Red and White *Madera* Wines, Brandy, Cordecidron, Brasil, Sugar, Shumack, and Archald for Dyers; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salmon, Linnen and Woollen Manufactures.

From the English *West-Indies* they import Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Ginger dry and wet, Cotton Wool, Lime-Juice, and Rum; for which they have to exchange Salt Beef, Red and White Herrings, Wheat and Flour, Candles, &c.

Their Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Salt Beef, Red and White Herrings, Flour, Candle, Butter, are also proper Commodities to exchange for the Product of *Martinico*, *Surinam*, *Curasso*, *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, *New-York*, *East* and *West Jersey*, *Virginia*, *Pensilvania* and *New-England*.

They import from *Russia* Pot-Ashes, Train-Oil, Hemp, Timber, tarr'd Ropes, Bees-Wax, Honey, Mead, Tar, Cavier, Rhubarb, Agarick, Musk, Ising-glass; for which they exchange Lead, Red and White Herrings.

They import from *China* China-Ware, Silk, Stuffs, Fanns, Cabinets, Skreens, Copper, Gold, Musk, Camphir, China-Root, Tooth and Egg, Galingal, Quicksilver; for which they have to exchange Lead, Iron, Woollen Cloth, and Stuffs.

For the Commodities of the *East-Indies* and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silk, Stuffs, Callico, Muslins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrise, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes, Coffee and Cinnamon, they have but little Product to answer that Trade, except Lead, fine Stuffs, Red and White Herrings, which Mr. Spruel says have been sold for him there for Six Pence apiece by way of Barter;

Barter; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plades may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of *Persia*, which, besides the same with the *East-Indies*, is Coral and Necklaces; the *Scots* have to exchange Broad-cloth, Stuffs, and Lead.

For the Product of *Guinea*, which is Gold Dust and Elephants Teeth, the *Scots* have to exchange Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, small Lookinglasses; and other Toys, Strong-waters, Beads, Pewter Dishes; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plades and Blue Bonnets may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of the Negro Coast, viz. Negro's, Elephants Teeth, Bees Wax and Gum-Arabick; *Scotland* has to exchange *Wam-pum-pig*, or fine Shells, found in great Quantities on the Coasts of the Isles, coarse White Linnen and Fingrims, Toys, Strong Waters and Pewter Dishes.

This is the Substance of what Mr. *Spruel* has said in his Scheme of *Scotland's* Product and Trade; not that he supposes that the Product of *Scotland* is sufficient to Trade to all those Places without Money, but the *Scots* Product is sufficient to procure Money to Trade to such of those Places where it is necessary. Nor does he on the other hand suppose that the *Scots* can have nothing in those Places but the Commodities of the respective Countries in Exchange for theirs, for from many of them the *Scots* bring Home Gold and Money for their own Product.

We have insisted the longer upon this Head of *Scotland's* Product for Trade to undeceive other People, who, by the Misrepresentations of envious or ignorant Authors, have been much impos'd upon by extravagant Accounts of the intrinsic Poverty and Barrenness of *Scotland*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Soil of Scotland.

TH^{O'} the Country be for most part Mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, and Ground fit for Agriculture of all sorts; their Valleys, especially those towards the Sea, are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all sorts of Corn and Fruits. They have higher Grounds, not so fat, but arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax and Hemp;

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and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots. For manuring the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Marl, Sea-ware or Tangle and Lime. In many Places the Ground yields Sixteen or Eighteen Fold; and Mr. *Martin*, in his Account of the Western Islands, says, the Ground yields sometimes Thirty Fold, and that generally the Product is more when the Ground is digg'd than when it is plough'd.

The Face or Aspect of the Kingdom in general, varies very much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates of the World; in some Places the Hills are almost perpetually covered with Snow, in other Places the Lakes and Waters never freeze, and the Ground smokes with the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels; in some Places the Aspect looks very melancholy, with Lakes, and Rocks and Hills, which produce nothing but Heath; In other Places there are fruitful Corn-Fields and lovely Pastures; and as the Surface of the Ground does vary in this manner, the Mines likewise vary under Ground, so that *Scotland* partakes of the Barrenness and Fruitfulness both of the Old and New discover'd World; but, as was said already, it abounds with all Necessaries for Human Life, and Provisions are plentiful and cheap, tho' the Country be populous and the People very prolifick.

Of the Mountains of Scotland.

The *Scots* are generally upbraided by their Neighbours and Foreigners because of their numerous Mountains, but had they known or consider'd the Nature of many of those Mountains, which either yield Pasture for Sheep and small Black Cattel, or abound with Woods and Mines, they would not have found much Cause to reflect on the Country upon that Account. And here it is proper to take notice of what the learned *Kircher*, *Lib. 2. Mun. subter.* has said of the Use of Mountains, *viz.* That they are the same to the Earth as Bones are to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolv'd; for since the Earth is compos'd of Soil of different sorts, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, as Minerals and Mineral Fluors, these Things could not consist together, except they were kept in by the firm Structure of the Mountains. 2. Since the Sea flows perpetually round the Land, and is in continual motion by the Winds and Tides, the Earth could not last without the

the Mountains, which keep the Sea within Bounds, like so many Barriers; and, as *Job* expresses it, sets Bars and Doors to it. 3. Mountains are absolutely necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, since their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Ground were altogether level; therefore, says he, the Mountains are like Dugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serve as the Repositories of Nature, to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to fructify the neighbouring Valleys and Countries. 4. Mountains are necessary for breaking high Winds, and for producing Variety of Herbs, Trees and Plants, which could not subsist without them; they conduce also mightily to temper the Heat of the Sun, and to make the Air wholesome. 5. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterranean Fire matures them, as in a Furnace, for Human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospects they afford, and of the useful Shade they give to the neighbouring Valleys. In short, Sir Robert Sibbald says, that Scotland owes very much of its Felicity to its Mountains, since by their means the Sun has a stronger Influence upon its Valleys, the Air is made more serene and healthful, and the Country is deliver'd from Inundations and stagnating putrid Waters, which occasion pestilential Diseases.

It's obvious, that they add to the Dimensions and Extent of the Country, for it's evident that they afford more room for Pasture for Flocks, for Woods and other Uses, than can be in a plain Country of equal Breadth and Length.

The most remarkable Mountains of Scotland are the *Grampian Mountains*, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argile-shire*, almost the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battel fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the ancient *Scots* or *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mers* a great way West; next to these are *Pentland-Hills*, which run thro' *Lothian* and joyn the Mountains of *Tweddel*; and these again are joyn'd by others, which run thro' the whole Breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those call'd *Cheviot-Hills*, in the Border betwixt the Two Kingdoms, *Drumpenderlaw* and *North Berwick-law*, both in *East Lothian*, *Arthur's-Seat* in *Mid-Lothian*, *Cairnpapple* in *West Lothian*, *entock* in *Clidesdale*, *Binnmore* in *Argile*, the *Ochel Moun-*

tains, the *Lowmonds* and *Largo-law* in *Fife*; in *Angus Dundee-law*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithness Ord*, and in the *Orkney Islands*, the *Mountains of Hoy*.

C H A P: IV.

Of the Seasons of the Year in Scotland.

THE Winter continues usually Four Months, *viz.* from the middle of *November* to the middle of *March*, tho' the Season does not continue severe above half the Time; the Wind blows usually in the Winter from the North, which brings Frost, and from the North-East, which brings Snow; and for the most part, especially in *December*, *January*, and part of *February*, there is more Snow than Rain, and the Snow lyes, when it comes late, till the beginning of *April*. 'Tis observ'd that those Winters which abound most with Snow and Frost are more healthful for the People, and better for the Soil; whereas those that are open and rainy are worse for both, and also for Cattel. In the Spring, *viz.* *March*, and the beginning of *April*, Rain is more frequent and the Wind more strong, and blows for most part from the East, North-East and South-East. The Summer is very temperate from the middle of *June* to the middle of *September*, the Length of which compensates the Distance of the Country from the Sun; for then, generally speaking, 'tis neither parch'd with Heat nor depriv'd of necessary Moisture, being watered with much Dew, frequent Showers and continual Fountains, yet the Heat is sufficient to ripen the Corn and Fruits, and being fann'd with continual Breezes, occasions a pure and serene Air, especially in the Mountainous Countries, which is very healthful as well as grateful to Man and Beast; the Wind blows then for most part from the West, North-West and South-West.

The *Autumn* in *Scotland* is variable, abounding sometimes with continued Rains, sometimes with Fogs, and sometimes with tempestuous Winds, but the beginning of the *Autumn* frequently resembles the Summer, and is very temperate; in this Season the Wind generally blows from the South and South-East: Diseases abound most at this Time, and in the middle of the Spring, but neither so frequent nor so malignant as in the neighbouring Countries, because the Air is more purify'd by the Winds.

C H A P.

C H A P. V.

Of the Scottish Seas.

THIS Country is watered by the *Atlantick Ocean*, the *Deucaledonian*, *German* and *Irish Seas*; the *Atlantick* is that part of the Ocean betwixt *America* and the Western Coasts of *Europe*, whence it comes to pass that the Fowl and Fishes of both are found in the *Scottish Seas*, and by the Situation of the Country, which rises high towards the Inland Parts, it is neither subject to Inundations of the Sea nor to stagnating Waters. In the *Scottish Seas* there is a great Increase and Decrease of Water in the flux and reflux; the reflux particularly is very remarkable, because of the Declivity of the Country. The most remarkable Tides in *Scotland* are, first, in the narrow Passage, where *Kimire*, belonging to the Shire of *Argile*, is joyn'd to *Cnapdale*; it is about a Mile in Length, and when the Tide is out is a low Sand, thro' which Mariners draw their little Vessels to cut their Passage short; and which is wonderful, as the Sea flows in at one side it flows back at t'other, as if Providence took peculiar Care to preserve this little Isthmus, that it should not be broke thorow by the Force of the contending Waves. Near to this lyes the Gulf, which Mr. *Martin* calls *Cory Urekan*, betwixt the Isles *Jura* and *Scarba*, it has such an impetuous Current as is not to be match'd any where about the Isle of *Britain*; the Sea begins to ferment with the Tide of Flood like the boiling of a Pot, and increases gradually till it appear in many Whirlpools, which immediately after, spout up in Shape of Pyramids with a great Noise as high as the Mast of a little Ship, and the white Waves, occasion'd by the Fall of the Water, run Two Leagues with the Wind before they break. The Sea continues these various Motions from the beginning of the Tide till above half Flood, when it decreases gradually, but continues to boil till within an Hour of low Water; and notwithstanding this great Ferment of the Sea, which brings up the least Shell from the Ground, the smallest Fisher-boat may cross the Gulf at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood, and the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb; but 'tis fatal to any Vessel to approach this Gulf when the Pyramids of Water begin to rise. 2. On the Coast of *Bernera*, one of the *Harries Islands*,

which Sir Robert Murray gives an Account of in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, in brief thus: The Tides increase and decrease gradually, according to the Age of the Moon, so as about the Third Day after the New and Full Moon, in the Western Isles and Continent, they are commonly at the highest, and about Quarter Moons at the lowest, (the former called Spring-Tides, the other Neap-Tides) the Tides from the Quarter to the highest Spring-Tide increase to a certain Proportion, and from the Spring-Tide to the Quarter-Tide in like Proportion; and the Ebbs rise and fall always after the same manner.

It's suppos'd that the Increase of Tides is made in the Proportion of Sines; the first Increase exceeds the lowest in a small Proportion, the next in a greater, the third greater than that, and so on to the middlemost, whereof the Excess is the greatest, diminishing again from that to the highest Spring-Tide, so as the Proportions before and after the middle do answer one another. And likewise, from the highest Spring-Tide to the lowest Neap-Tide, the Decrease seem to keep the like Proportions, and this commonly falls out when no Wind or other Accident causes an Alteration. At the beginning of each Flood on the Coast, the Tide moves faster, but in a small degree, increasing its Swiftness till towards the middle of the Flood, and then decreasing in Swiftness again from the middle to the top of the High-water; it's suppos'd that the inequal Spaces of Time, the Increase and Decrease of Swiftness, and consequently the Degrees of the Risings and Fallings of the same inequal Spaces of Time, are performed according to the Proportion of Sines. The Proportion cannot hold precisely and exactly in regard of the Inequalities that fall out in the Periods of the Tides, which are believed to follow certain Positions of the Moon, in regard of the Equinox, which are known not to keep a precise constant Course, so that there not being equal Portions of Time between one New Moon and another, the Moon's return to the same Meridian cannot be always performed in the same time; and the Tides from New-Moon being not always the same in Number, or sometimes but 57, sometimes 58, sometimes 59, (without any certain Order or Succession) is another Evidence of the Difficulty of reducing this to any great Exactness.

At the East End of this Isle there is a strange Reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the Sea; there is another no less remarkable upon the West side of the Long-Island. The Tides

Tides which come from the South-West run along the Coast Northward, so that during the ordinary Course of the Tides the Flood runs East in the *Firth*, where *Bernera* lyes, and the Ebb West, and thus the Sea ebbs and flows orderly, some four Days before the Full and Change, and as long after, (the ordinary Spring-Tides rising some 14 or 15 Foot upright, and all the rest proportionably, as in other Places) but afterwards, for four Days before the Quarter Moons, and as long after, there is constantly a great and singular Variation, for then (a Southerly Moon making there the full Sea) the Course of the Tide being Eastward; when it begins to flow, which is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ of the Clock, it not only continues so till about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the Afternoon, that it be High-water, but after it begins to ebb, the Current runs on still Eastward during the whole Ebb, so that it runs Eastward 12 Hours together; that is, all Day long, from about $9\frac{1}{2}$ in the Morning till about $9\frac{1}{2}$ at Night. But then, when the Night Tide begins to flow, the Current turns, and runs Westward all Night, during both Flood and Ebb, for some 12 Hours more, as it did Eastward the Day before; and thus the Reciprocations continue Flood and Ebb, running one 12 Hours Eastward, and another 12 Hours Westward, till 4 Days before the Full and New Moon, and then they resume their ordinary regular Course as before, running East during the Six Hours of Flood, and West during the Six of Ebb.

There is another extraordinary Irregularity in the Tides, which never fails: That whereas between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox, that is, for Six Months together, the Course of irregular Tides about the Quarter-Moons is to run all Day, 12 Hours, as from about $9\frac{1}{2}$ to Ten exact Eastward all Night, that is, 12 Hours more Westward; during the other Six Months, from the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the Current runs all Day Westward and all Night Eastward. I have observ'd the Tides as above for the Space of some Days both in *April*, *May*, *July* and *August*. The Natives have frequent Opportunities to see this both Day and Night, and they all agree that the Tides run as mention'd above.

There are other strange Tides about the *Orkney* Islands, which we refer till we come to the Description of those Islands.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Fountains, Rivers and Lakes of Scotland.

THE Kingdom abounds with very good Fountains, which flow from the Mountains and Hills every where, nor are they unfrequent in the Valleys; and what is more remarkable, they are found upon the Tops of some of the highest Mountains, as in the highest of the *Lowmond Hills*, and in one of those of *Hoy in Orkney*, where there is an excellent clear Fountain, of such wonderful Lightness, that how much soever a Man drink of it he finds himself nothing heavier. There is also a Fountain of fresh Water on the Top of the *Bass*, an Island, or rather great Rock, in the middle of the Sea, betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*. In the high Rock upon which the Castle of *Dunbarton* is situated there are Two Fountains, about 3 Foot distant from one another, of which the one, whose Stream runs towards the South, is very salt, and the other, whose Stream runs Northward, is very fresh and clear; and betwixt the Two Rocks within the Castle there is a fresh Water Pool, within Fifty Fathom of the Sea.

There is a petrifying Fountain near the Castle of *Slaines*, the Water of which dropping from a natural Cave, presently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton Wood*, the Stones made by which resemble putrid Moss,

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, there is a Well call'd, *The Routing Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the part of the Well which looks to that Quarter of the Sky from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West side of *Campsey Hills*, which divide *Sterling shire* from *Lennox*, whose Water makes People drunk.

The most remarkable Medicinal Fountains in Scotland are *Moffet Wells*, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Anandale*; the Wells are Two in Number, near one another, the higher Well runs thro' whitish and chrystalline Stones, and the lower thro' black ones, resembling *Marcasites of Antimony*; the Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well there grows a Matter resembling stinking Sulphur of Antimony, of a yellowish red

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red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of Antimony, and some of them contain a metallick Matter that sparkles like Antimony. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the Diuretick Virtue of the Water. Those Waters also purge by Stool and Vomit, and are very good against Cholick and Nephritick Pains, because they powerfully remove the Obstructions of the Bowels; they are outwardly applied to Ulcers and against Pains in the Joints; they are strongest in their Operation in the dryest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a rainy or in the Winter Season. And *Makom's Well*, near *St. Mabom's Church*, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same nature discover'd not many Years ago at *Hall-Yards*, within Six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kingborne* there flows from the Clefts of a Rock a very clear and cold Water, which quickly passes thro' the Body, is of excellent use for recovering a lost Appetite, and against the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watery and itching Eyes, and against Redness and Pimples in the Face: There flows also from the same Rock a whitish viscid Liquor, which is an excellent Cosmetick.

Arthrey Well, Two Miles North of *Sterling*, flows from a Mountain, where there is a Copper Mine, with some mixture of Gold and Silver; the Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows thro', is of use against outward Distempers.

There are several Fountains tinctur'd with Steel and Vitriol, especially at *Peter-head* in *Aberdeen-shire*, whose Waters are us'd against Cholicks and Obstructions of the Bowels. There is a Well of the like nature near *Aberdeen*, which flowing thro' Iron and Vitriol, is found to be very good against Dropsies, Cholicks and Nephritick Pains.

At *New-Mills* in the West of *Scotland*, there is a Well flowing thro' the same Minerals, much commended for Hypochondriack and Scorbutick Distempers.

There are no Baths yet discover'd in *Scotland*, but the want of them in cold Distempers may be in some measure supply'd by the external Use of *Moffet Waters*, and of the Oil which swims upon *St. Catherine's Well*, within Two Miles of *Edinburgh*, which is of a blackish Colour, and is made use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness

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or Scabs, and being warm'd and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good againſt Pains proceeding from cold Cauſes, and reſtores Strength to decay'd Limbs.

There are many Rivers in *Scotland*, the moſt famous are *Forth*, *Clyde* and *Tay*, which are Navigable for many Miles. *Forth*, anciently call'd *Bodotria*, the nobleſt and largeſt of all the Rivers in *Scotland*, takes its Riſe not far from the Bottom of *Leimon Hill*, and runs from Weſt to Eaſt, and receiving ſeveral other Rivers by the way; near *Sterling* it is paſſ'd by a noble Bridge, and has afterwards ſo many Turnings, that tho' it be but 4 Miles by Land from *Sterling* to *Alloway*, it is 24 by Water, which affords a moſt pleaſant Aſpect by the Mæanders of the River, and the verdant Plains on each ſide. Below *Alloway* the Channel enlarges it ſelf ſeveral Miles in Breadth betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, till it comes to *Queensferry*, where Promontories breaking in on both ſides, it is contracted into about 2 Miles in Breadth, where for moſt part there's a ſafe Paſſage for Boats betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*; and about the middle of the Paſſage there's a little Iſland or Rock call'd *Inch-Garvy*, upon which there was a Fort to defend the Paſſage, which, by raiſing one on the Shore on each ſide, might be made impregnable; and in the River above it, convenient Harbours might be found for the greateſt Fleets of Men of War or Merchant Ships, to ride or lye ſafe from all Attacks by Enemies or Tempeſts. A mighty Advantage for Trade, in caſe of cutting a Canal, as formerly mention'd, betwixt this River and *Clyde*, to open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and *German Ocean*. Below this Paſſage the *Forth* enlarges it ſelf by degrees betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*, beautify'd with conſiderable Towns and Harbours on both ſides, and ſeveral Iſlands in the middle, till it come to the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, and there it is call'd the *Scotiſh Sea*.

Tay is next to the *Forth*, the largeſt River in *Scotland*, has its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of 24 Miles long in *Braden-Albin*, it waſhes the *Grampian Mountains*, the Country of *Arbol*, the Towns of *Dunkel* and *St. Johnſtoun*, the fruitful Country of *Gowrie*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is Two Miles over; it is Navigable as high as *St. Johnſtoun*, which is about Twenty Miles. This River has a Cataract a little below the Earl of *Perth's* Houſe of *Stob-hall*, which in time of a Flood makes ſo great a Noiſe, that it is heard many Miles.

Spey is next to *Torb* and *Tay* the most considerable River in *Scotland*, it flows from a Lake of its own Name betwixt the Hills of *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, and after a Course of Threescore Miles falls into the *German Sea*, a little below the Duke of *Gordon's* House, call'd *Bogie*; it runs from West to East with a very quick Stream, till it come within Six Miles of the Sea, and then runs Northward thro' a plain Country, where the Tide flows up about a Mile. 'Tis observ'd of this River, that it swells by a Western Wind in the hottest Time of Summer, when there is no Rain; it is remarkable also for its good Salmon-Fishing.

The *Done* and *Dee*, which fall into the Sea near *Aberdeen*, have been formerly mention'd, as very considerable for their Salmon-Fishing, as was also the River *Nesse*, which flows from a Lake of that Name, remarkable for this, that its Water never freezes; and when Ice is thrown into it, it immediately dissolves. This River falls into the Sea at the Town of *Innerness*, where there are also very good Salmon.

Clyde is the greatest River in the Lowlands next to the *Forb*, takes its Rise out of *Tinto-Hill* in that Country, and falls into the *Irish Sea*; it is also considerable for Salmon-Fishing, and its convenient Situation for a Trade to the *West-Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Streights*: The rest of the Rivers we omit till we come to the particular Counties thro' which they run.

The most remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-Tay*, *Loch-Nesse* and *Loch-Levin*, which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Loch-lomand*, which sends forth the River of *Levin*, and *Loch-jern*, which sends forth the River *Jern*. And 'tis also observ'd that *Loch-Nesse*, *Loch-Tay* and *Loch-jern*, never freeze; but whether it proceed from Subterranean Fires or from Sulphureous Minerals, thro' which they run, is not determin'd by Naturalists.

Loch-myrtos in *Galloway* is remarkable for this, that one part of it freezes in the Winter Season, and the other part never does.

There is a *Loch* in *Strath-errick*, in the Lord *Lovat's* Lands, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be, till *February*, and then in one Nights time it freezes all over, and if the Frost continue Two Nights the Ice grows very thick, there is a Lake of the same nature call'd *Loch-monar*, in the Earl of *Cromarty's* Lands, in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglasb*, at a Place call'd *Glentanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of Two Mountains, the middle

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of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflections of the Sun Beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring, and Cattel grow sooner fat by that Grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood of as high a Situation wherein no such thing is seen.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place call'd *Achignigle*, there is a Stream which turns Holly into a greenish Stone, of which they make Moulds for casting Musket-Bullets and Melting-Pots, for melting Brass and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

In *Linlithgow Shire*, there is a Lake called *Loch-Coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under Ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great force from a Fountain about three Foot broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water Mill.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Inhabitants of Scotland.

TIS observed by *Hippocrates*, that the lineaments and temper of Inhabitants partakes of the nature of their Country, and that it is principally the change of Seasons or Climates which makes a change in the nature of the People; and since there are frequent changes of the Season in *Scotland*, the Country abounding with many large Mountains and Hills, as also with Fields and Meadows, it has an influence upon the tempers of the People. Hence it is, as *St. Robert Sibbald* thinks, the *Scots* derive their Lively Genius, Courage and Warlike Temper.

Hector Boethius, describes the way of Living, and Customs of the Ancient *Scots* thus: Our Ancestors in War and Peace, did among other Vertues chiefly cultivate Temperance the Mother of the rest, and therefore did not indulge themselves in much Sleep, or much Eating and Drinking. They made their Food and Drink of what was nearest at hand, and most easily prepar'd; they made their Bread of

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Such Corn as the several Counties produced, they Fed on Venison, as delighting much in Hunting, which very much strengthened their Bodies, and at other times they eat Beef; and Fish with which their Rivers, and Seas abounded; they commonly made a small Breakfast of those things, and then Eat no more till Supper, lest their Bellies being crammed with Viſtuals, their Minds should be rendred more unfit for Buſineſs.

They eat more at Supper, but seldom exceed one Diſh: When they had a mind to be merry they drunk *Aquaviva* not made of Foreign Spices, but diſtill'd from their own Herbs, such as *Thyme, Mint, Aniſe, &c.* Their common Drink was Ale. When they were at War they contented themselves with Water, and every Man carrying as much Meal as they thought ſufficient for a Day; they mix'd it with Water, and boild it to a conſiſtency, as they do now that which they call *Pottage*, in the ſame manner as *Herodian* tells us the *Romans*, and the Emperor *Caracalla* himſelf did in their Camp. They ſeldom eat any Fleſh in their Camp, but when they took Cattle from their Enemies, and that they eat half Raw, conceiving it to be then more nourishing, as well as juicy; but if they met with no Booty, they eat Fiſh dry'd in the Sun. In time of Peace, leſt ſlothfulneſs ſhould make them Effeminate, they accuſtom'd themſelves to Hunting, Running and Wreſtling. Their Heads were continually bare and ſhav'd, leaving a lock of Hair on their Fore-heads, after the manner of the Ancient Spaniards, and they either went bare Foot, or with Shoes continually moiſt, eſpecially in the Winter, that they might be able to endure all Seaſons. Their Cloathes were made for Uſe and not for Luxury, their Stockins were never higher then their Knee, and they wore them indifferently of Linnen or Woollen. Their Breeches were moſt part of Hempen-Cloth, and they had ſhort Cloaks or upper Garments of fine Yarn for the Summer, and coarſer for the Winter. They lay generally on the Floor, or on Benches with Sackcloth under them. They bred their Children hard, and the Mothers nurſed them themſelves, and thoſe who wanted Milk they ſuſpected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion that Nature would always provide for thoſe who were lawfully Born; and they alſo thought that Milk of other Nurſes made Children to Degenerate from their Parents. They for moſt part travell'd on Foot, and when at War carried their Baggage ordinarily on their Backs, but ſometimes made

made use of Horses, and refused no hardship their Commanders put upon them. If they lost the Battle, they presently retired to the Mountains, and were so accustomed to Running by Hunting and Racing in time of Peace, that they were almost as Swift as Horses. They reckon'd a Defeat their common Reproach, and were never at rest till they aveng'd it on the Enemy. The Nobility and Gentry reckon'd it glorious to Fight in the Van, and if any of them were in Danger, their Followers would either rescue them or die with them; for this reason they were very bountiful to their Vassals, and they were as faithful to them. The Graves of the Nobility were adorn'd with Obelisks, as many in number as they and their followers had slain of the Enemies Nobility. If any Man on a March, or in the Camp was found without a Flint-stone or a Sword by his Side, or in his Hand, he was whipped out of the Army with great Disgrace; their Armour was light, and their Habergeons or Coats of Mail were of Iron or Hides. They carried either a Lance or a Bow, and a long Sword and Buckler, and were very nice in keeping their Arms, which they accounted their chief Riches. If any Man pawn'd his Sword he was hissed out of the Army with Contempt; and if any Man fled out of the Camp for fear, or went off without leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him, and all that he had was forfeited. Nay, the very Women, especially Maids would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child or Superannuated, and frequently did good Service; they thought it glorious to Fight in the open Field, either against the publick Enemy or in their own private Quarrels, and abhorred to circumvent their Enemies. Such Men as labour'd under Madnes or infectious Distempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Off-spring; they Gelded, and Women in the like case they remov'd from all Society of Men, lest the Race should be spoil'd, and if any such were found to be with Child afterwards they buried them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drown'd, and were so exact in their Bargains, that they would perform more than they promised. They made use of Hyrogliphicks, and especially Figures of Animals, some of which are still to be seen in Ancient burying Places; but that Art is now utterly lost. Some peculiar Characters which were then common still remain, and very aptly express all the Aspirats and Diphthongs of the Ancient Language, but they are not now

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commonly used. For Physick, they made use of native Herbs, in which they are still very Skilful. In the War they made use of a certain sort of Food, of which the quantity of a Bean would stay their Hunger and Thirst for several Days, as *Dion* acquaints us in his *Roman History*. Sir Robert Sibbald has a learned Dissertation upon this, and thinks it to be a Knob or Puff growing to the Root of a Plant, which the *Higlanders* call *Karemyle*; that they Chaw in case of Hunger and Thirst, and mix it with their Water for Drink. Sir Robert says, the Taste of it resembles that of *Liquorish*.

Of the Customs of the Modern Scots.

The *Scots* are divided into *Higlanders*, who call themselves the *Ancient Scots*, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a mixture of *Ancient Scots*, *French*, *English*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians* and others. *Buchanan* describes the Customs of the *Higlanders* Graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Household Furniture, they follow the parsimony of the Ancients, they provide their Diet by Fishing and Hunting, and boil their Flesh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beast; while they Hunt they eat it raw, after having squeezed out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of boild Meat or Whey they keep some Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainment, but most of them drink Water; their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produced in their Country, which they prepare very artfully, they eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themselves with that, Hunt, or go about their Business without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Cloaths of several Colours, especially strip'd; the Colours they affect most are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors, as do most of them still, made use of Plaids very much variegated, but now they make them rather of a Dark-colour, resembling that of the Crops of Heath, that they may not be discovered while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game, being rather wrapped up than cover'd with those Plaids, they endure all the rigours of the Season, and sometimes sleep cover'd all over with Snow. At Home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath, the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so as it is almost equal to Feathers for Softness, but much more healthful; for the quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and

and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping, and if at any time they come into other places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped up in their own Plaids, lest they should be spoil'd by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they call it. In War, they cover themselves with Coats of Mail, or Harbergeons, made up of Iron Rings for the most part as low as their Ancles; their Arms are Bows and barbed Arrows, which can't be taken out of the Body without making a very great Wound; and others of them make use of Broad Swords and Battle Axes. Their Martial Musick is a Bag-pipe; they delight much in Musick especially Fiddles, some with Brass Strings, and others with Cats-gut, which they play upon with their Fingers, or some Instrument made on purpose. Their chief ambition is to have their Fiddles adorn'd with Silver or Jewels, and the poorer sort imbellish them with Chrystal; their Songs are artfully enough composed, and the Subject of 'em is generally the praise of brave Men. They make use a little of the old Gaulick Tongue, and take long Journeys in the height of Winter on Foot without inconveniency, and trouble themselves about no other Provision than a little *Aquavita*, and some *Cheese*; the *Orkney* Men's Language is a Dialect of the old *Gorbick*, and living after the old temperate way, they are not much troubled with Distempers of Body or Mind, their ignorance of Luxury contributes more to their Health, than the Physicians Art does to that of their People, and makes their Stature Manly, and their Complexion Comely; they have little Corn but Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink; they abound with Black and White Cattle and Goats, from whence they have plenty of Milk, Butter and Cheese, and their Fowls and Fish are innumerable; they have no poysonous or deformed Animal in the Country, they abound with little Horses contemptible to the Eye, but fit for all sorts of Domestick Business, beyond what can be imagin'd. Their ancient Discipline begins to grow in to desuetude by their Commerce with other Nations, to the no small detriment of their Health and Morals. The *Shetlanders* have much the same Customs, but they retain somewhat more of the ancient *Parfimony*; their Habit is that of the *Germans*, and tolerably decent; their subjects of Trade are Coarse Cloath, Fish, Oyl, Butter and Cheese; they Fish with Boats of two Oars, which they buy from the *Norway* Men, and they Cure their
Fishes

Fishes partly with Salt, and partly by drying them in the Sun; they abhor Drunkenness, but once a Month entertain one another chearfully for Cultivating mutual Friendship, without Brawls or Quarrels, the usual Companions of Excess. The firmness of their Constitution is extraordinary, an instance of which is given in one *Lawrence*, who Marry'd a Wife, as has been formerly mention'd, when he was an hundred Years old, and returning from a tempestuous Sea, where he had been a Fishing at 140, lay down and died, being perfectly dissolved by Age without any visible Distemper.

Of the Lowlanders and their Language.

The *Lowlanders* partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mentioned them to be composed, but most resemble the *French*, occasion'd by the long League betwixt the two Nations; their mutual Commerce, frequent Inter-marriages, and Custom of travelling into *France* to Study the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the *French* Armies. But since the Union of the Crowns, the *English* Customs, and way of living have obtain'd much in the *Lowlands*, where the *English* Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years, but still retains more of the ancient *Saxon*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps singular, that a Foreign Language should prevail in a Country altogether independent of *England*, and where the Inhabitants were of another Lineage, and maintain'd such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty, the *Scottish* Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons of it. 1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries sent to assist the *Picts* against the *Scots*, which occasion'd many of those *Saxons* to settle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then possessed by the *Picts*. 2. The last considerable Effort made by the *Picts* in Conjunction with the *English*, to recover their Country against *Donald* the V. of *Scotland*, who after he had defeated the *English* and *Picts* upon the River *Jedd* in *Tiviotdale*, neglected to improve his Victory, and was afterwards surpris'd by them near *Berwick*, and taken Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men; upon this Success the *English*, under the Conduct of *Osbreth* and *Ella*, possess'd themselves of the Country, as far as *Dumbarion*, without restoring the *Picts*; the major part of whom retired to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the remainder were cut off by the

English to prevent their calling in of *Foreigners*. Thus the *English* continued in possession of that part of the Country, from about the Year 858, till about the Year 875. That King *Gregory* the Great of *Scotland* recovered the Country, and the *Scots* Proprietors the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertain'd the *English* Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, their own Country being at that time infested by the *Danes*, and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Christians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans.

3. Great numbers of the *English* came into *Scotland* to assist King *Malcom* III. against the Usurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Possessions in *Scotland*. 4. A great many *English* came to *Scotland* after the Norman Conquest with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Sister *Margaret*, who was afterwards married to King *Malcom* above mentioned, which makes the Reasons of the *Scots* Historians for the prevailing of the *English* Language in the Lowlands of *Scotland*, very probable; it has been gaining Ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever since; which is now confin'd to the *Higblands*, and the Isles, where most of those of Note do also understand *English*.

The People in general are naturally inclin'd to Civility, especially to Strangers, and the Linemeats of their Bodies are as well proportioned, and comely as any Nation in Europe, which together with their native Courage and Ability to endure Hardship and Fatigue, makes them valued by all the Princes of Europe for Soldiers; so that *Speed* says, there have been few great things done in Europe where the *Scots* have not been with the first and last in the Field. *Cluverius* in his Geography says, they are *Marte & ingenio felices*, nor is it to be deny'd, that their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms as that of any People in Christendom, and its known, that the Country has produced great Men in all Faculties, who were the Ornaments of the respective Ages they lived in; the particular instances of *Joannes Duns Scotus*, *Joannes Aërigena*, *Buchanam*, and *Crichtonius Mirabilis* are scarce to be paralleled, or at least not to be exceeded by any other Nation. The great Privileges they formerly obtained in *France* on the account of their Valour, and the great things they did under *Gustavus Adolphus*, and the esteem that gallant Prince had for them, as well as the great share they had in the late stupendious Victories of *Hochster* and *Ramelies*, are not to be controverted.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Antiquity of the Scots.

THE Pretensions of this Nation to Antiquity are very high, they have indeed been controverted by some *English* and *Irish* Historians, but well defended by Sir George Mackenzie against the Bishop of St. Asaph, in his Two Books, entitled, *A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, and the Antiquity of that same Royal Line farther cleared and defended against the Exceptions lately offer'd by Dr. Stillingfleet in his Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph*, printed at London in 1685 and 1686, to which we refer, the Controversie being too large to be here insisted upon; only in short the thing is evident in it self, from the *Roman* Historians, and from venerable *Bede*, who owns in his first Chapter, that the *Scots* were possess'd of *Ireland* when the *Picts* came into *Britain*, and from *Buchanan*, who says the *Scots* were then possess'd of the *Western Isles of Scotland*; and both he and *Bede* agree that the *Picts* obtain'd Wives from the *Scots*, and Assistance to settle in the North Part of *Britain*, where the *Scots* did also settle a little Time after, without any great Difficulty, which shews that that Country was not then well inhabited, and is an evident Proof that the *Britons* had not been possess'd of the Island very long before that Time, since they who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have Peopled the whole Island, which is plainly asserted by *Bede* they did not, but only possess'd the greatest part of it. But that which puts the Antiquity of the *Scots* beyond all Doubt is, the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Caledonians* in the Time of *Agricola*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battel on the *Grampian Mountains* in the Year of our Lord 84; for it must be own'd that the *Scots* are the Posterity of those *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, who were their Associates in that War, since no Historian pretends to give any Account that ever the *Caledonians*, or Ancient *Scots*, properly so call'd, were exterminated, (tho' it's own'd they were once expell'd, but return'd again, which could not have fail'd being taken

notice of by the *Romans* themselves, or some *British* Writer, had any such thing happen'd. That the *Caledonians* were the Progenitors of the *Scots* is own'd by the ablest Criticks in *Europe*, as may be seen in Sir *George Mackenzie's* Books above mention'd, and that they were settled in the Island long before *Tacitus's* Time, is evident from their being able to bring such numerous Armies against the *Romans*; and he himself owns that it was not known whether they were originally *Indigenæ*, or Strangers.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Independency and Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Scotland.

THIS has been a Subject of Controversy betwixt the Historians and Antiquaries of both Nations, and sometimes betwixt the Kingdoms themselves, since the Reign of King *Edward I.* of *England*, who set his Claim to be Superior and Liege-Lord of *Scotland* on foot, when he was chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* for the Crown of *Scotland*, after the Death of the *Scots* King *Alexander III.* and his Grand-Daughter the Maiden of *Norway*, who was affianc'd to *Edward II.* of *England*, but died before Marriage. That which gave some Colour of Pretext to the Claim, was the Homage paid to the Kings of *England* by the Kings of *Scotland*, or their Eldest Sons, for the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*, granted to the *Scots* for their Assistance against the *Danes*, on Condition of holding them in Fee of the Crown of *England*; and that King *William* of *Scotland*, being taken Prisoner by the *English* in Time of Truce, as riding abroad carelessly near their Army in *Northumberland*, was constrained, during his Imprisonment, to own that he held the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee from *Henry IV.* King of *England*, but this Homage was renounc'd by King *Richard*, Son to the said *Henry*, as being obtain'd by Force. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *John Baliol*, a born Subject of *England*, but descended by his Grand-mother, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*, from the Blood-Royal of that Nation, agreed to hold the Crown of
Scotland

Scotland in Fee of *Edward I.* that he might, as *Umpire*, adjudge the Crown to him, and maintain him in Possession of it by his Power; this was accordingly done, but the Homage afterwards revok'd by *Baliol* and the States of *Scotland*, as unjust in it self, and perform'd without their Consent, which issu'd in a War of about 60 Years continuance, and was at last determin'd by the Sword in favour of the *Scots*, as it had been soon after the extorting of it by Pope *Innocent*, Pope *Boniface VIII.* and Pope *John*; and this Homage, after a long War, was finally renounc'd by King *Edward III.* of *England* to King *David Bruce* of *Scotland*, and all the Monuments of it surrender'd, and if any of them were retain'd thro' Forgetfulness, or otherwise, they were declar'd void and null. It's true that this Claim was afterwards insisted upon by King *Henry VI.* and King *Henry VIII.* in their Declarations of War against the *Scots*, but as the Bishop of *Carlisle* very justly and impartially observes, like a Man of true Honour, in the Preface to his Border-Laws, 'The
' Stile of those Declarations is strangely different, and their
' Pretensions and Claims quite of another nature than what
' we find them to be in their Treaties of Peace; and this
' occasional and extraordinary Stretching of Titles and
' Change of Phrase, not attended to by our heedless and
' impolitick Historians, has given Rise to a great many
' false Notions of the Ancient Government of these Two
' Kingdoms.

Besides it appears plain that *Edward I.* himself, the Great Asserter and Champion of this Homage, did not so much as think of it, previously to the unjust Pretensions he made to it, when chosen *Umpire* to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* to the Crown, since by his Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Heiress of *Scotland* and his own Son he agreed, That failing Heirs of that Marriage, the Crown of *Scotland* should return absolutely free from all Subjection to the next Heirs, and the Freedom and Honour of the Kingdom of *Scotland* was expressly reserv'd by the Governors of *Scotland* in their Deputation to the *Scots* Commissioners, whom they appointed to treat of that Marriage, and this Reserve was inserted in his own Warrant to the *English* Commissioners; whereas had the Crown of *Scotland* been held in Fee of the Crown of *England*, the keeping of the Heiress of *Scotland*, and disposing of her in Marriage, must have been his Right without any such Treaty.

The narrow Limits of this Book will not allow us to insist on this Controversy, but such as have a mind to be satisfy'd in it, may find the Matter fully argued in Sir George Mackenzie's Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, *Cap. 3.* Sir Thomas Craig's Dispute concerning Homage, entituled, *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted*, translated and prefac'd by Mr. Ridpath in 1695; Mr. Tyrrel's General History of England, Sir James Dalrymple's Collections concerning the *Scotish* History, and Mr. Anderson's Essay, shewing that the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland is Imperial and Independent; and that which may put a final End to this Controversy, the late Treaty of Union concluded betwixt England and Scotland as Two Independent Nations.

CHAP. X.

Of the Counties of Scotland, as they lye in order from the Borders of England.

MArch, commonly called the Mers, suppos'd to have deriv'd that Name from its being a bordering Country. In the Law Writings of Scotland it is call'd the Shire of *Berwick*, which was formerly the principal Town of the County, till it was taken by the *English*. It is bounded by the River *Tweed* on the South, by *Lothian* on the North, by the *German* Ocean on the East, and *Tiviotdale* on the West. This County is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality. The People before the Union of the Crowns had the Reputation of being among the most Warlike, and at the same time among the most Just of any in Scotland; they cou'd, together with the neighbouring County of *Tiviotdale*, assemble 10000 Horse for the Defence of the Country upon any sudden Invasion. The principal Rivers in this Country are *Tweed*, *Whitewater*, *Blaskader*, *Eye* and *Ednem*; the chief Places of Note are the Town and Castle of *Duns*, remarkable for the Birth of the Famous *Joannes Duns Scotus*, who had his Sirname from it, some of which Family is still in being there; it has a good Weekly Market, especially for Cattel, and is the Place of best Trade in the County. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English* it was the Seat of the Sheriffs-Court, which have been

been remov'd since the Revolution to *Greenlaw*, a Market-Town, Four Miles further West. *Duns* was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scots* Army there under General *Lesley* against King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army to invade *Scotland*.

Home, which gives Sirname to that Great Family, and was formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Home*, whose strong Castle there is now demolish'd. *Coldingham*, famous for its Abbey built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland* about 1100, and for *Ebba* the Lady Abbess, who, during a *Danish* Invasion, disfigur'd herself, and persuaded her Nuns to do the like, by slitting their Noses, to prevent their being debauch'd by the *Danes*. *Fastcastle*, a strong Fort upon the Point of the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, formerly belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but now demolish'd. *Eymouth*, a Sea Port, where Fortifications were formerly rais'd to be a Curb upon the Garison of *Berwick*; it gives the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldstream*, a Market-Town, where there was anciently an Abby. *Eccles*, where there was also an Abby. *Erfilton*, noted for the Birth of *Thomas Lermont*, commonly call'd *Thomas the Rhymer*, because he wrote his Poems in Rhime; as much admir'd by the vulgar *Scots* as *Merlin* and *Bede's* Prophecies by the *English*. The Ancient Familys of this County are the *Humes*, *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Cockburns*, *Ridpaths*, *Spotswoods*, *Nisbets*, *Wedderburns*, *Blacadars*, *Rentons*, *Manderstons*, *Polwatts*, *Duns's*, all deriv'd from the Estates possess'd by their Ancestors, when that way of taking Surnames came in use, which, as it savour'd of Vanity, had also this Inconveniency attending it; that in a few Generations it lost the Memory of the Common Family from whence those Gentlemen were descended: Thus the *Dumbars* and *Humes*, though originally of the same Family, came to be thought different: In like manner the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Nisbets*, and some say the *Spotswoods*, tho' all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, and the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve once for all as to those Families call'd of *that ilk*, i. e. whose Sirname and Paternal Estate are the same, of which there are many in *Scotland*, and except some few late ones, which have affected to call Estates by their own Names, are generally esteem'd Ancient and Honourable. This County formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March*

to the Family of *Dumbar*, who were very Great Men, and deriv'd their Origine, according to *Cambden*, from the Famous *Gospatric*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retir'd into *Scotland* upon the *Norman Conquest*, and was honour'd with the Castle of *Dumbar* and Earldom of *March* by *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scotland*, from whence his Posterity took the Name of *Dumbar*, and another Branch of the Family being possess'd of the Barony of *Hume*, took that for Surname, which they retain to this Day; and the Chief of the Family is the Earl of *Hume*. *George de Dumbar* being proscrib'd in the Reign of King *James I.* that Family lost the Title of Earl of *March*, which was afterwards conferr'd upon *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, then upon the Family of *Stuart* of *Lennox*, which being extinct, King *William*, since the Revolution, gave the Title to *Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*, whose Son now enjoys it. *Lauderdale* is reckon'd part of this County, and is bounded by it on the East from *Rippesth* to the *Bown Mill*, on the West and South by *Twedale*, and on the North by *Lothian*. This Country takes its Name from *Leeder*, or *Lauder*, a small River that runs thro' it, upon which the Town of *Lauder*, that gives Surname to an Ancient Family, lyes pleasantly situated; it's remarkable for the Execution done upon King *James III.* Minions by the Nobility, who, under Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court and hang'd 'em over *Lauder-Bridge*. This Country was formerly the Patrimony of the *Morvilles*, a Great Family, Constables of *Scotland*, but being forfeited for Treason it was annex'd to the Crown, and govern'd by a Bailiff, as others of the King's Lands, which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, the Chief of the *Mainlands*, who have a noble and stately House on the River near *Lauder*, call'd *Lauder-Forib*.

Teviotdale, bounded on the East by the *Mers* and part of *Northumberland*, on the West by *Liddisdale*, on the North by the Forest or Shire of *Selkirk*, on the South by *Northumberland*: It derives its Name from the River *Teviot* that runs thro' it, is fruitful in Corn, and Pasturage, and abounds with Flocks. The Inhabitants have always been noted for a Warlike People, and the Country joyning to *England* on dry Marches has frequently been the Theatre of considerable Action, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, the greatest Families in this County, rais'd themselves to their present Grandeur. The Family of *Scot* of *Bucelengh*, formerly of

Kirkurd,

Kirkurd, of which the Dutchess of *Monmouth* and *Buceleugh* is the present Representative, had considerable Estates given 'em by *Robert III.* *James I.* and *II.* and *Queen Mary*, for their Service against the *English* and the *Douglasses* that join'd them when under Proscription; the Family of *Buceleugh* was made Lords in 1606, and Earls in 1619, and the late *James Scot*, Duke of *Monmouth*, was made Duke of *Buccleugh* by King *Charles II.* his Father. There are many other considerable Families of this Sirname in *Teviotdale*, and elsewhere in *Scotland*. The chief Families of the *Kers* in this County are those of *Cesfurd* and *Farnibest*, both very Ancient and Warlike Families; the Representative of the former is the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, in favour of whose Predecessor the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Abbacies of *Kelfo* and *Lesmabago*, were erected into Temporal Baronies, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1607, for his Service, as Warden of the *Middle Marches*, and Execution of Commissions for quieting the Borders; the Representative of the other is the Marquis of *Lothian*, in favour of whose Predecessor *Mark Lord Neubottle* the Abbacy of *Neubottle* was erected into a Temporal Barony, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1587. There are many other considerable Families of this Name in this County, and in several other Parts of *Scotland*; and there were several good Families of the same Name in *Northumberland*, only they wrote their Names *Carr*, according to the common Pronunciation. Other Families of Note in this County are some Branches of the Family of *Douglas*, whereof that of *Cavers* is the most considerable; being Hereditary Sheriffs of it: This Family have the Standard of the Brave Lord *Douglas* that was kill'd at the Battel of *Otterburn*, falsely call'd *Cheviot-Chase*, just as he had gain'd the Victory; and the Mace of Iron he fought with. The Duke of *Douglas*, the Chief of that Heroick Family, has still a considerable Interest in this County, where his Ancestors were formerly the chief Proprietors, as indeed they were the greatest in all the South of *Scotland*, and had that noble Compartment added to their Arms of a *Pale of Wood wreath'd in*, because the Lord *Douglas* in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce* defeated the *English* in *Fedburgh* Forest, and wreath'd them in that they might not escape; but the Barony of *Douglas*, the Sirname of the Family, being in *Clidfsdale*, they are more properly reckon'd among the Families of that Country. Other Families of Note in *Teviotdale* are *Riddel of Riddel*, one of the ancientest in the Kingdom;

Kingdom; the *Elliot*s, of whom Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Stobbs* is Chief; the *Turnbells*, *Gladstones*, *Langlands*. The chief Places of Note in this County were the ancient Burrough and Castle of *Roxburgh*, now demolish'd, (from whence the County is call'd the Shire of *Roxburgh*) famous in the History of both Nations during their mutual Wars, when it was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James II.* of *Scotland* was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun, but now of Note only for giving Title of Duke as formerly of Earl to *Ker* of *Cesford*. *Jedburgh*, a Royal Burrough on the River *Jed*, which gave Title of Lord to *Ker* of *Farnberst*. *Kello*, a Town of good Trade pleasantly situated on the River *Tweed*, of which the Duke of *Roxburgh* is Superior, and near which lyes one of his Noble Seats call'd *Fleurs*. *Hawick*, a Market-Town on the River *Teviot*, near which lyes *Branksbholm*, the ancient Residence of the Family of *Buccleugh*. The Town, and once famous and sumptuous Abby of *Melrose*, on the River *Tweed*, noted for its Monks the Authors of the Chronicle of that Name, and for the Sepulchre of the Family of *Douglafs*. *Driburgh*, once noted also for a stately Abbey. There are many Seats of Persons of Quality in this Country, which we have not room to mention. The principal Rivers here are *Tweed*, *Tiviot*, *Jed* and *Eal*.

West from *Tiviotdale*, upon the Borders lie the small Countries of *Liddesdale*, *Evsdale*, *Eskdale* and *Wackopdale*, so called from the Rivers, *Liddel*, *Ew*, *Esk* and *Wackop*. In *Liddesdale*, there was an ancient and strong Castle called the *Hermitage*, now demolished; it formerly belonged to the *Hepburns*, Earls of *Bothwel*, and then to the *Stewarts* of *Coldingbame*. The most remarkable place in *Eskdale* is the Castle of *Langham*. The Surnames of most note in those Parts were the *Armstrongs*, formerly the principal Men in those little Countries; the *Grahams*, *Johnstons*, *Eliots*, *Irwins*, *Bells*, *Carlises*, of the latter there was formerly a Lord. *Johnstons*, *Beatisons*, *Linles*, *Thomsons*, *Glendunnings*, *Carrereers*, *Jordens*, *Moffets*, *Latimers*, *Nixons* and *Crofers*, but the cheif Proprietor is now the Family of *Buccleugh*. On these Borders lay the debatable Lands, claim'd by the Borders of each Nation, but were at last adjudged to the Scots by King *James VI.* after the Union of the Crowns, and given by way of Infeofment to Sir *Robert Douglafs* and *James Maxwell*, who sold them to Sir *John Ker*, and he sold them to *Walter Scot*, Earl of *Buccleugh*.

The furthest Country on the Western Border is *Annamdale*, so called from the River *Annan*, which runs through the Country, and falls into *Solway Firth*, after a course of 27 Miles, and receiving several lesser Rivers, both from *South* and *North*; it has many pleasant Woods, and fruitful Fields on both sides. This Country gives Title of Marquis, as it did formerly of Earl to the cheif of the *Johnstons*; an ancient, great and warlike Family, who derived their Surname from the Barony of *Johnston* their Patrimony, which gives Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Family, who are also Stewards of this Country; it was anciently the Patrimony of the *Bruces* Lords of *Annamdale*, from whom King *Robert Bruce* descended. The Family of *Johnstons* was Wardens of the *West Borders* before the Union of the Crowns and they laid the Foundation of their present Grandeur by their remarkable Service against the *English*; and the *Douglasses*, who joined them in Invading this Country when they were under Proscription. They did also great Service in suppressing the Thieves, who during the War, betwixt the Nations committed great Ravages on the Borders; for which they took for device a winged Spur, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto *light Thieves all*, to signify their Authority to command them to Surrender. There are many Families of Note of this Surname in this Country, and in other Parts of *Scotland*. The principal Places of *Annamdale*, are the Town and Castle of *Annan*, on the Mouth of the River of that Name, which suffered much in the Wars with *Edward VI.* The Town and Castle of *Lochmaben*, three parts of which is surrounded by Lakes, wherein there are many excellent Fish; and one peculiar found no where else, which the Inhabitants call *Vandefij* or *Gevandefij*. *Mosfer*, remarkable for its Medicinal Wells. *Rivell*, in the Banks of which over against *England*, the Inhabitants make very good Salt, by gathering up, and boiling the Sand. The Inhabitants of this, and of the other lesser Dales, were always accounted a Warlike People, and much given to Incurfions, from which the *Western Borderers* of both Nations could scarce be restrain'd, either by Truce or Peace, before the Union of the Crowns; this occasion'd those Border-Laws, of which the Learned Bishop of *Carlisle* has lately published a large and particular Account. Bishop *Lesly* in his History says, Those Borderers were very dextrous at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night; when they travelled through such Wastes, and over such

Preci-

Precipices, as others would not have ventur'd on by Day. During which it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other way, than by Sluth-hounds which follow'd them by the Scent; and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so Eloquent, that if they could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies or Judges, they would at least move them to Compassion by their smooth Language.

Next to this Country lies *Nithsdale*, which make up the Shire of *Dumfrice*, where the Sheriffs's Courts are held; it takes its Name from the River of *Nith*, which runs through it. This River is remarkable for its clear Water, and receives several others from *North* and *South*; near the Head of it lies the Town of *Sanquhar*, which gives Title of Lord to the Family of *Queensberry*, a Branch of the Family of *Douglafs*, and near its Mouth lies *Dumfrice*, a pleasant, considerable and flourishing Town, noted for its Trade; and a famous Bridge of hewen Stone with 9 Arches, and so broad, as two Coaches may go a breast on it. There are many considerable Woods in this Country, the chief of which are *Holy Wood*, which gave Surname to the famous Astrologer, called *Joannes de Sacro bosco, Anglice*, Holy Wood. *Drumlenrik*, which gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Queensberry*; and is remarkable for its Wood of Oak six Miles in length; there are a great many more remarkable Woods in this Country, which we have not room to mention. Within two Miles of *Dumfrice*, lies the famous *Loch of Locher*, ten Miles in length, which furnishes all the Country with Fuel; the Water of *Locher* runs through this *Moss*, which has many fine Meadows on each side; and in the Channel of this Water, there was an impregnable Fort called the Isle. The Shire of *Dumfrice* is 36 Miles in length, and 24 in breadth; it's encompassed by Mountains, fruitful in Corn and Patturage; and the Inhabitants reap great Profit by exporting their Cattle to *England*, it is bounded on the *South* by *Solway Firth*, on the *North* by *Clysdale*, on the *West* by *Galloway*, and on the *East* by *Tiviodale*; it had one Monastery called *Holywood*, and has four Presbyteries.

To return again to the River *Forth*. *Lothian* is bounded by this River on the *East*, and is divided from the *Mers* by *Cockburnspath*, and the *Lammermoor Hills* on the *Southwest*; it is bounded by *Lawderdale* and *Tewddale*. Some de-
rive

give its name from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*, others from the River of *Leeth*, and say it should be called *Leithian*. This Country for Cultivation, Gentlemens Seats, and plenty of all necessaries for Human Life, exceeds any other Country of *Scotland*; 'tis particularly fruitful in Corn, especially Wheat. 'Tis divided into East, West, and *Midlothian*; the chief places of Note are *Dumbar*, which formerly gave Title and Surname to the great and ancient Family of *Dumbar*, from whom the *Homes* are descended; this Town was formerly remarkable for a strong Castle now demolished, and of late has been too well known, for the great Defeat given near that place by *Oliver* the Usurper to the *Scots* Army, that was raised by King *Charles II.* in 1650. 'Tis still noted for its noble Herring-fishing, and has a weekly Market, but is much decay'd from what it formerly was. *Haddington*, a Market Town, pleasantly Situated upon the River *Tyne*, much noted during the Wars betwixt both Nations, having been seized and fortified by the *English*, who held out a long Siege in it, during the minority of Queen *Mary*; it gives title of Earl to a Branch of the Illustrious Family of *Hamilton*. *Dalkieth*, a Town and Castle pleasantly Situated on the River *Esk*; it gives Title of Earl to the eldest Son of the Family of *Buccleugh*. *Musselburgh*, famous for the defeat of the *Scots* Army near that place in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* of *England*, and during the minority of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, and likewise for the Cowardly Flight of the Earl *Boiswell*, who with the same Queen *Mary*, then his Wife, brought an Army thither to Fight against those who pursued him for the Murther of King *Henry* her former Husband. Upon which the Queen not thinking it safe to hazard a Battle dismissed her Army, and put her self into the Hands of the Nobility, &c. of the other side, who soon after sent Her Majesty Prisoner to the Castle of *Lochevin*; and upon her demission of the Government set up her Son, then an Infant, in her stead; other Towns of note in this Country, are *Trenent* and *Prestonpans*. In *Mid-Lothian* lies *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, where for some Ages the Kings of *Scotland* had their ordinary Residence, in the adjoining Pallace of *Holyrood-House*. This City has also of a long time been the usual Seat of the High Courts of Parliament, and of the Supreme Courts of Judicature. It was famous of old for its Castle, one of the strongest by Art and Nature of any in Europe. It was formerly called the *Maiden Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their Daugh.

Daughters in it. It was more anciently called *Alatra Castra*, or the *Winged Castle*, perhaps from its form, and is supposed to be *Protony's* *Στεγὸν καὶ πτερόν*, which signifies the same. This City has been Built here for the protection of the Castle, from which the principal, and indeed as beautiful and magnificent a Street as is to be seen any where, lies on the ridge of a Hill to the King's Pallace; and from this Street on both sides the Hill, there run a vast number of Lanes, equal almost to Streets down to the Lake on the North side, and to another Street called the *Cowgate*, on the South side; from whence also there are many Lanes, which run up the Hill on the South towards the University, and *Herriot's Hospital*, and the principal Suburbs on that side. This City from the Castle to the Palace is a large *Scott* Mile in length, and above half a Mile in breadth from the North to the South side of the Town. It is accounted as populous, if not more than any City of Europe for its bounds; the Houses being very high, large and contiguous, but rather too close, except in the principal Street; and in the Situation it is evident, the first Founders had a principal regard to Strength, but no view to Trade, of which there was little at that time in those Parts of the World. It was naturally fortified by a Lake on the North, and by a strong Wall on the other Parts, without which there lie now many fair Suburbs, which we have not room to mention. The principal Street lies in a very healthful Air, and from the Castle Hill, and the Tops of the Houses, there is a beautiful prospect into the adjacent Country, which abounds with the Seats of Persons of quality, and particularly down to *Lieith*, the Port of *Edinburgh*, and over the *Forth*, into the County of *Fyffe*, whose well inhabited Coasts abounding with Towns, and the noble Arm of the Sea which intervenes, forms, as fine a prospect as can be desired.

We shall only add, that the City lies in a Country abounding with all things necessary for human Life, which makes Provisions plentiful and cheap; it is also well watered with excellent Springs, brought in from the Country by Leaden Pipes, and distributed to the City from neat stone Fountains. This City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its nearness to the Borders, from whence being but 40 Miles distant, it has been frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the use of great Guns,

to which the neighbouring heights do very much expose it; so that its rise and subsistence did chiefly depend on the residence of the Kings, the Seat of the Parliament and Courts of Judicature, and the residence of the chief Nobility, many of whom have great Houses there. They are Built with Stone, and cover'd with Slates, blue or grey, and the Fronts to the Street being generally of hewen Stone, are very magnificent as well as durable; they formerly used to Front them with fore Stairs of Timber very neat, but for the more security from Fire, they are by late Acts ordered to Front them with Stone, and the excessive height of the Houses, some of which near the Parliament Close are fourteen Stories, has been also prohibited, for the greater ease and convenience of the Inhabitants. The other remarkable Edifices besides the Castle and Pallace are the Parliament House, a stately, convenient and large structure, with a large Court called the Parliament Close, being square, well Pav'd, and having the Effigies of King *Charles II.* in the middle, well proportion'd, and cut with great Art. Over the entrance into the Parliament House are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with Mercy and Truth on each side for Supporters, and this inscription, *Stant his felicia regna*, importing that those Vertues make Kingdoms happy; and under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*, relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their advice was necessary for the maintenance of it; the Room for the meeting of the Parliament has a high Throne for the Sovereign or the Commissioner; with Benches on each side for the Nobility, and Forms conveniently placed in the middle for the Commoners. Without the *Area* there is a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament on particular occasions, and behind the Pulpit a large Partition for others, besides Members, to hear the Sermons, and the Debates of the House, when they thought fit to allow it. The West side of the Parliament House is enclosed by the Council House, where the Town Council assembles. The South side is bounded by the Sessions House, where the supreme Courts of Judicatory are held. In the upper part of this Edifice are the Apartments for the Lords of the Privy Council and Exchequer.

Near the Council Chamber stands the Royal Exchange, made up of a double row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this. On the North side of the Close stands the High Church, a large Edifice now divided into four Churches,

Churches; the Steeple is very high, and of good ancient Architecture. The Summit of which resembles an Imperial Crown; the Churches of this City, including the Chappel of the Castle are 12, and the Ministers 23.

Herriot's Hospital on the South side of the City, is a large beautiful and Stately Edifice, which was Built at the charge of *George Herriot*, Goldsmith, to *King James VI.* for the education and entertainment of forty Boys, who if they be fit for learning, and go to the University, have each an Exhibition of about 7 pounds Sterling, and if they go to Trades 11 pounds Sterling, and besides convenient Lodgings for the Officers of the House and the Scholars, has very large and pleasant Gardens. *Mr. Herriot* left 200000 *l. Scots* for the Maintenance of this Hospital. Upon the South side of the Town stands the College, which has large Precincts enclosed with high Walls, and is divided into three Courts, two lower and one higher, equal to the other two. These Courts are encompassed with neat Buildings, and there is a high Tower over the great Gate, which looks to the City. The publick Schools are large and commodious; there is good Accommodation for the Students, handsome Dwellings for the Professors, and Fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580 by *King James VI.* upon a Petition from the City for that end, to grant them a Charter with the privilege of an University, but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons established by the Foundation were a Principal or Warden, a professor of Divinity, 4 Regents or Masters of Philosophy, and a professor of Philology, called the Regent of Humanity, or *Humanarum literarum*. In 1640, the Town added a professor of Hebrew, and since they have added a professor of Mathematicks; the dignity of Chancellor, and Vice Chancellor of the University is in the Magistrates and Town Council. They have a very good Library which was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburg* in 1635, since which it is much increased by Donatives from the Citizens and Persons of Quality, and others who had their Education there. The Library is neatly kept, well furnished with Books, put in very good order, Cloistred with Doors made of Wire, that none can open but the Keeper, which is more commodious, and less incumbering than multitudes of Chains, commonly used in other Libraries. The Books given by the several Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments, and the Donors Names set over them

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them in Golden Letters. Over the Books hang the Pictures of several Princes, and of most of the Reformers at home and beyond Sea, and near them is kept the famous *Eucharist's* Skull very intire, and so thin that we may see the Light through it; it was lodg'd there by Mr. *Adamson*, formerly Principal of that University, who procured it to be taken out of his Grave, and fasten'd some Latin Verses to it in commendation of that great Author. The original of the *Bobemian* Protest against the Council of *Constance* for burning *John Husse* and *Jerome* of *Prague*, in 1417, with 105 Seals of the Princes of *Bobemia*, *Moravia*, and others appended to it, is also kept here. It was brought from abroad by a *Scots* Gentleman, who procur'd it in his Travels.

Under the Library is the Queens Printing House, where they are chiefly employ'd in Printing Bibles; at the farther end of the Library there is a Stair-case, which leads to the Common-Hall, where they have their Commencements, and College Entertainments; in this place there are several Maps, Globes, Books and Rarities, and among others a crooked Horn, cut out of a Womans Head when 50 Years of Age, who lived 12 Years after it. Sir *Robert Sibbald* gives an Account, and a Cut of it in his *Frodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*; it is several Inches in length, and was cut out of her Head by a Surgeon, the 4th of May, 1671.

The learned Men that have been of this University, were Mr. *Robert Rollock* principal, Mr. *Henry Charters* principal, Dr. *Patrick Sands*, Mr. *John Adamson* principal, Mr. *Alexander Henderson* principal, Mr. *Will. Covill* principal, and Dr. *Will. Keish*.

In *Gray's Close*, near the nether Bow is the Mint House, with a large Court, adorn'd with neat and convenient Buildings, for the Accommodations of the Overseers and Workmen. Near to the Collegiate Church is the Hospital of *St. Thomas*, in which decay'd Citizens of both Sexes are very handsomely maintain'd, and have their Chaplain to perform the Duty of a Pastoral Office to them. Over against that Church is the Correction-house, commonly called *Paul's Work*, where dissolute People are oblig'd to earn their living by working, on Manufactures of Linnen, Wooll and Silk.

The common Burial place of the City is *Gray-friars* Church-yard, where there are abundance of fine Monuments, some of which are very Magnificent.

The City is inclosed with a kind of old Roman Wall on every side, except the North, where it is secured by a Lake.

It has six Gates, two to the East, two to the South, one to the West, and one to the North. The chief Gate is one of those to the East, called the *nether Bow*, which was magnificently Built in 1616, and adorn'd with Towers on both sides; this is the entrance from the Pallace, and the principal Suburb called the *Cannogate*. The other East Gate is called the *Cowgate*, and gives entrance to the Street of that name; one of the South Gates, is called the *Patara Port*, and gives entrance from the Suburb so called. The other is the *Society Port*, called so from the Society of Brewers, who have a great square Court near it, with stately Houses, and other Buildings round it; the West Port which gives entrance from a Suburb of that name, lies below the Castle. The North Gate is at the lower end of the North Lake, consists of an inner and outter Gate, and gives entrance from a Suburb called *Mutters Hill*.

The Castle is Situated at the West end of the City, where the Rock rises to a high and large Summit; 'tis inaccessible on the South, West and North, the entrance is from the Town where the Rock is also very high, and the entrance is defended by a round Battery, and an Outwork at the Foot of it; there is in the Castle a Royal Pallace of hewen Stone, where the *Regalia*, and chief Records of State are kept, as also the Magazine for the Ammunition and Arms of the Nation.

There is also a Chappel in it for the use of the Garrison, and it is furnished with Water by two Wells in the Rock; from the Castle there is a delicate prospect over the City and Neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Liebh Road*. The Governor is always a Person of eminent Quality, and is at present the Earl of *Levin*, who is also General of the Forces.

At the East end of the City is the Pallace, formerly an Abby for *Augustin* Monks founded by King *David I.* but that being consum'd by Fire, there remains nothing of it now save the Church, in which several Kings and Queens lie buried. The Pallace consists of 4 Courts, the outer Court which is as large as all the rest, has 4 principal Entries, besides several lesser ones from the adjacent Gardens. The entrance of the Pallace is adorn'd with great Pillars of hewen Stone, and a fine Cupola in form of a Crown over it. In the Front of the Pallace, there are 4 high Towers; the inner Court is very stately with Piazza's round it, all of

of fine hewen Stone; from these Piazza's there are entrances to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent; and the long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings, from *Fergus I.* The Pallace is almost surrounded with lovely Gardens, and on the South side of it lies the King's Park, which has great variety of medicinal Plants, and an excellent Fountain, that is brought by Conduits to serve the Pallace, of which his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary keeper.

In the City there is a College of Physicians, of which is President, where they have a noble *Museum*, commonly called *Museum Balfurianum*, from the Founder, *Sir Andrew Balfour*, Dr. of Physick, which has been much augmented by the bounty of the Learned and Industrious *Sir Robert Sibbald*, Doctor of Physick. It contains a vast Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, Foreign and Domestick; an Account of what *Sir Robert* added to it was printed in 12°. at *Edinburgh*, in 1697. under the Title of *Auctarium Musei Balfouriani, E. Museo Sibbaldiano*; the design of this *Museum* is to assist, and encourage those who have a mind to Study true Philosophy. It is divided into 4 Books, and each Book into Chapters, for the greater ease and conveniency of those who have a mind to know what is contained in this noble *Museum*, in which there are several valuable Books and Manuscripts.

In this City there is also a noble Library of Books and Manuscripts belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law. On the North side of the City, there is an excellent Physick Garden, with some thousands of Plants under the care and inspection of *Mr. James Sutherland*, the Learned and Industrious Intendant of it; an Account of which he published in 1683, under the Title of *Hortus medicus Edinburgensis*.

The design of it is, to furnish Simples for the use of Physick, and to instruct those of the Faculty in the knowledge and use of them; for which end they are disposed into the most rational and natural method, particularly according to that of the Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Morison*, the *Oxford Botanist*, a Native of *Scotland*.

This City is govern'd by a Lord Provost (whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of *London*.) Four Bayliffs, who besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of the City, have that of Sheriffs, and a Com-

mon Council, which consists of 25 Persons; all these are chosen annually, and the Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are to be Merchants. Or if any Tradesmen be chosen to those Offices, for his qualifications, he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without leave of the Magistrates and Town Council; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bayliff, Dean of *Gild*, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two Members of the Common Council. No Man is to continue in the Council above 2 Years at a time, except they be Members of it by vertue of a Superior Office; the Bayliffs are to be chosen indifferently out of 12 Candidates proposed, and none is to be elected Deacon of any of the 14 incorporated Trades, except he has been Master of his Trade 2 Years at least; and none to continue Deacon above 2 Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are, Chirurgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cord-wainers, Weavers, Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers and Bonnet-makers, *i. e.* Cap-makers. The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday next after *Michaelmas Day* by 38 Persons, whereof 20 are to Merchants, and 18 Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think to be best qualified; and the said Magistrates, with the Town Council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases; as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of *Gild* and Treasurer, and setting of Fews or Leases, giving Bounties and Places, and other publick Matters. In which Cases they are to take the advice of the 14 Deacons of Trades. None of the Merchants or Trades are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-Laws among themselves, without the consent of the Magistrates and Town Council, except it be to chuse their own Deacons, at the times appointed, to make persons Free of there Trade, or to try their Work; and one of the Commissioners for Parliament, was always to be chosen out of the Trades-men, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal number of Merchants and Trades-men; the Lord Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a time; and the Bayliff is to be but one Year Bayliff, one Year old Bayliff, and one Year free of Office.

The Lord Provost for the time being is always one of the Privy-Council. The Train'd-Bands of the City consists of 16 Companies, besides which they have a standing Company of Town-Guards.

Leith, the Port of *Edinburgh*, the best frequented Harbour in *Scotland*, and a thriving Town; it was noted in Queen *Mary's* Minority for being fortify'd, and held out by a French Garison, by Authority of the Queen-Dowager, a Daughter of the House of *Lorrain*, against the Nobility, &c. of *Scotland*, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were oblig'd to call for Queen *Elizabeth's* Assistance to drive out the French. The Shire of *Edinburgh* contains that which is call'd *Mid-Lothian*.

In *West Lothian* the most considerable Place is *Linlithgow*, where there is a stately Palace belonging to the Crown, with a Lake well stor'd with Fish. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Livingston*. The *Lothians* are bounded by the *Mers* on the South, by the *Forth* on the North, by *Sterling-shire* on the West, and by the Sea on the East. The principal Rivers are *Tine*, the Two *Esk*s, *Leith* and *Almond*. The Country in general abounds with pleasant Corn-Fields, Meadows, green Hills, and others cover'd with Heath on the Borders of *Lammermoor*, which afford Pasturage for great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattel; the Rivers and neighbouring Sea abound with Fish; and in short, it is the richest and best inhabited part of the Kingdom: They have Plenty of Coals for Fuel and Export; and at *Preston-Pans*, and elsewhere, make great Quantities of Salt. There are several Islands on the Coast of this Country, of which the *Bass* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with *Solan* Geese, which come hither in *April* in Flocks, and before they come send some before to fix their Mansions, which are therefore call'd then Scouts. They lay but one Egg at a time, and fix it so dexterously to the Rock by one end, that if it be remov'd 'tis impossible to fix it again; they hatch it with their Foot, and scarce leave it till it be hatch'd. The Fish catch'd by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks they bring for their Nests furnish them with Fuel. When come to be as big as ordinary Geese they are very good Meat; so that they yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and their Feathers. They leave this Island in *September*, but whither they retire during the *Winter* is not known. This Island lyes a Mile

from the Shoar, rises very high, has Grass on the top, with a fresh Water Spring, and is about a Mile round.

Tentallon, a strong Castle, formerly belonging to the Family of *Douglafs*, stands on the Shoar of *Lothian*, opposite to the *Bafs*. This Country has many Sea Ports, the most remarkable of which are *Dumbar*, *Cockeny*, *Preston Pans*, *Musselburg*, *Leith*, already mention'd, *Borrowstownness*. The chief Families in these Countries are the *Hamiltons*, *Douglasses*, *Hays*, *Maxwells*, *Kers*, *Maitlands*, *Seatons*, *Scots*, *Elphinstons*, *Napers*, *Cranstons*, *Drummonds*, *Sinclairs*, *Ramseys*, *Johnstons*, *Hepburns*, *Dundasses*, *Prestons*, *Fletchers*, *Edmondstons*, one of the ancientest of the Kingdom, the chief of whom has had their Seat for many Years at *Ednem* near *Kelfo*; *Cockburns*, *Lawders*, *Wauchops*, *Forresters*, besides many others, whom we have not room to mention. The Family of *Hoom* had once a considerable Interest in this Country, which is now in other Hands, particularly the Barony of *Dunglafs*, where the Earl of *Hoom* had a Noble Seat; it is remarkable for a sad Tragedy acted by one *Paris*, an *English* Man, who was Servant to the Earl of *Haddington*, and intrusted by him with the keeping of the Magazine there, at the beginning of the Civil War in *August* 1640. This he rewarded in a brutish manner, by setting fire to the Magazine, which blew up the said Earl, at that time Governor of the Castle, the Sheriff of *East Lothian*, and Nine other Persons of Quality, besides several that were wounded; the Occasion of it was the Arrival of the News that the *Scots* Army had defeated the *English* who oppos'd them at *Newburn*; the Wretch himself perish'd in the Act. This Place is also remarkable for a strong Pass, of a considerable Length, easy to be defended by a few Men, which was a considerable Barrier to that part of the Country, during the War, betwixt the Two Nations, and was stopp'd and guarded to prevent *Oliver's* Flight, who retir'd before the *Scots* Army, that thought themselves sure of him, before the Fatal Battel of *Dumbar*, where he gain'd the Victory, by surprizing them in their Security, occasion'd by their Contempt of him, because of some former Advantages obtain'd over him, and of the Straits they had then reduc'd him to.

The Shire of *Selkirk*, bounded by the *Mers* on the East, *Tweeddale* on the West, *Tiviotdale* on the South, and *Lothian* on the North: It is commonly call'd the *Forest*, or *Errick Forest*, from the River *Errick* that runs thro' it; which, with *Tarrow* and *Gallowater*, are the principal Rivers in this Country.

Country, and all of them fall into the *Tweed*. The County takes Denomination from *Selkirk*, the principal Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. *Murray* of *Philipbaugh*, a very ancient Family, is Hereditary Sheriff, and has his Title from a Valley on the River *Etrick*, near this Borough, noted for the Victory which *Sir David Lesly* gain'd there over the Marquis of *Montrose* during the Civil War, which prov'd a Fatal Blow to those who appear'd for King *Ch. I.* in that Kingdom. *Galloshiells* is another Market-Town in this County. The other Families of chief Note here are the *Scots* and *Pringles*. This Country is mountainous and woody, and more fit for Pasturage than Corn.

Tweddale, so call'd from the River *Tweed*, which runs thro' it, is bounded by the Shire of *Selkirk* on the East, that of *Lenrick* on the West, *Annandale* on the South, and *Lothian* on the North, is 28 Miles in Length, and 18 in Breadth. *Peebles* is the only Borough of the County, 'tis pleasantly situated betwixt the Rivers *Tweed* and *Peebles*, and is remarkable for its 3 Churches, 3 Gates, 3 Streets, and 3 Bridges; that over *Tweed* has 5 Arches, that over *Peebles* 2. There are several other Rivers that fall here into *Tweed*, which supply the Country with Plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake call'd the *West Water Lake*, abounds so with Eels and other Fish about *August*, that, during a West Wind, they come out in such Shoals into a small River which runs from the Lake, as sometimes they overthrow the People who go into the River to catch 'em. There is another Lake here call'd *Lochgenen*, upon *Genen Hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a Precipice of 250 Paces high, that many times Fishes are kill'd by the Fall of the Water. The Climate of the Country is temperate, and the Air clear; it abounds with green Mountains, which afford Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wooll is excellent. There are also many Valleys on the Rivers, fruitful in Corn and Grass. There are abundance of Gentlemens Seats in this County, which we cannot insist upon. It gives Title of Marquis to a Branch of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Hay*, Earls of *Errol*. The *Frazers*, Ancestors by Marriage to the Family of *Tweddale*, were anciently the chief Proprietors of this Country, particularly that Great Captain, who contributed so much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtain'd in one Day over Three *English* Armies at *Roslin* in 1311, during *Wallace's* Administration. The Marquis of *Tweddale* is Sheriff of this County.

Galloway, so called because of its ancient Inhabitants, descended from the *Gauls*, is bounded by the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, the River *Nith* on the East, the *Irish* Sea on the South, and the Counties of *Kyle* and *Carriek* on the North: It is in Length from East to West 70 Miles, and from North to South in some Places 16, in some 20, and others 24: It is divided into 2 Sheriffalties, called the Upper and the Nether; of the Upper, the chief of the Family of *Agnew* is Sheriff, and of the Nether, called the *Stewartry* of *Kirkcubright*, the chief of the Family of *Maxwell*. It gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Great and Ancient Family of *Stewart*, the Chief of which is the Royal Family, who have possessed the Crown of *Scotland* since the Year 1371. This Country produces all Things necessary for Human Life, and is particularly remarkable for its excellent Wooll and brisk vigorous little Horses, from hence called *Galloways*. It is watered by 6 Rivers, viz. the *Ur*, *Dee*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Lossie*, which all fall into the *Irish* Sea, and abound with Salmon. The Climate in general is healthful, and the Soil not Mountainous, but Hilly. It has 3 very high Mountains, one at the Mouth of *Cree*, called *Crane-moor*, *Marrock* not far from that, and *Cresfold*, at the Mouth of *Nith*. The Country beyond the *Lossie* is called the *Rine*, or Beak of *Galloway*, and the furthest Promontory of it is called the *Mull*, the *Nonantum* of *Ptolomy*, under which, in the Mouth of the River *Lossie*, is the Bay called by *Ptolomy* *Rerigonius*, and from the Mouth of *Clyde*, on the other side the *Vidogara* of *Ptolomy*, now called *Loch-Rian*. The remarkable Sea Ports in this Country are *Kirkcubright*, a very large, safe and commodious Harbour; *Garvellan*, a very secure Harbour; and 3 in the *Rine*; viz. *Nessock*, *Loch-Rian*, and Port *Patrick*. The most remarkable Towns are *Kirkcubright*, on the Mouth of *Dee*, excellently situated for Trade; it is a Royal Borough, and gives Title of Lord to the Chief of the *Maccollellans*, a very ancient, and formerly a very great Family in this Country. *Wigton*, very well situated for an *Emporium*; it gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of the *Flemmings*. *Whiteborn*, at the Mouth of the *Cree*, fam'd for its Monastery called *Candida casa*, from whence the Bishops of *Galloway* took their Title. *Stranrawer*, a Borough on *Loch-Rian* and *New Galloway*, built by the Viscount of *Kenmure*, a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which has been seated in this Country very long, from whence are descended several considerable Gentlemen in the West of *Scotland*. Other Families

Families of Note here are the *Maxwells*, *Macdonels*, *Mackees*, *Macculoughs*, and *Adairs*. The Inhabitants are noted in History for having been always a Warlike People. The Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass; their Oats are small, but hard, and make excellent Meal. It has many Castles and Gentlemens Seats, and many Lakes, which abound with Eels and other Fish: It had formerly Seven Abbeys.

Next to *Galloway* lyes *Carrick*, on the North, a Country fruitful in Corn Pasturage, and has all necessary Commodities by Land and Sea; here *Ptolomy* places the Town and Bay of *Rerigonium*, which in an old Copy printed at Rome in 1380 is called *Berigonium*, whence the Town of *Bargeny* is supposed to derive its Name, and to stand in its place. This Town gives Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hammilton*. This Country gave formerly Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce*, from whence King *Robert Bruce* descended; it came afterwards to the younger Branches of that Family, and then was added to the Titles of the Prince of *Scotland*. The chief Family of this Country now is that of the Noble and Ancient Name of *Kennedy*, of whom the Earl of *Cassils* is chief; he derives his Title from his Seat of that Name on the River *Dun*, and is Hereditary Bailiff of this Country, having the same Power with Sheriffs in other Counties; but those who presided over such Countries as were part of the Patrimony of the Crown were called by this Name, a Word us'd in the Middle-Age among the *Greeks*, *Sicilians* and *French*, which signifies a Conservator. There are many other Gentlemens Seats in this County, which we have not room to mention.

Kyle, or the Shire of *Air*, lyes next to *Carrick*, by which 'tis bounded on the South, by *Cunningbame* on the North, the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Clidsdale* on the East. It derives its Name from *Coilus*, a *British* King, who was defeated and kill'd there by *Fergus I.* King of *Scotland*. There are many Monuments of this Battel still to be seen; the Place where it was fought is called *Coil-field*; a Church near it, is from thence called *Coil-Town Kirk*; the River near which the Battel was fought, and which falls into the River *Air*, Four Miles above the Town of that Name, is called *coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamp'd, is called *Lake-fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill Sound, was digg'd up in the Field of Battel, and is still kept in the Laird of *caprinton's* House, called,

called *Coil-field*, and made use of to call together his Servants and Workmen. The River *Dun*, which divides this County from *Carrick*, has a Bridge in the Road to *Air* consisting of one Arch of 90 Foot, the largest in the Kingdom. The River *Irwin*, which divides it from *Cunningbame*, has a Bridge with 4 Arches over it. This Country is extended 22 Miles Westward to the Sea, and is about 10 Miles in Breadth; betwixt the Rivers *Dun* and *Irwin* it bounds on the Heads of *Galloway* and *Nithsdale*, and Eastward on the Heads of *Lefmebago* and *Evendale*, parts of *Clidfsdale*. On the East side there are only Two strait Passes into this Country, the rest being Moss and Heath. The largest Pass is on *Ramden Water*, and the least at *Packenholm*, passable only by one Man at a time. Betwixt the Mountains and the Moss rises the Water of *Air*, which divides the Country into 2 *Stewartries*, the one call'd *Kyle Stewart*, which lyes to the North, and is bounded by the River of *Irwin*; the other call'd *Kings Coil*, bounded by the River *Dun*. The River of *Air* is very pleasant, increased by several others which fall into it, and beautify'd with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemens Seats. Over this River there is a Bridge of 4 Arches, near the new Town of *Air*, and South of the Bridge lyes the old Town of *Air*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges; it was built by the King's Patent, and has a very large Jurisdiction, of 64 Miles, which reaches from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*; the Town stands in a sandy Plain, but has pleasant green Fields Two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air* there stands a very beautiful Church. This Town has a good Harbour in the River, and lyes conveniently for Trade; it is noted for the treacherous Murther of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English* in *Wallace's* Time, when they were call'd together in a Time of Truce, after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country, on Pretence of holding a Justice Air, and treacherously hang'd one after another as they enter'd the King's large Barns, where the Court was held. This was justly and severely reveng'd by *Wallace*, with whom they had made the Truce, as Warden of *Scotland*, and whom they endeavour'd to have entic'd thither by their Charter of Peace, or safe Conduct, as they had done a great many others of Quality; but he having notice of what pass'd, surpriz'd 'em that very Night in their Jovialty, after this barbarous Murther, by which they thought they had secur'd *Scotland* for ever; and having set a Guard round

round the Barns, that none should escape, he burnt them, with all the *English* who were in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still to be seen here. The chief Families of this Country are the *Stewarts*, *Campbells*, *Cunninghames*, *Wallaces*, *Crawfords*, *Lockarts*, *Chalmers*, *Dumbars*, and *Crightrons*. This Province abounds with all Necessaries for Life, except White Fish, which it has from the neighbouring Sea of *Carrick*. *Campbel Earl of Lowdon* is Hereditary Bailiff of the Country of *Kyle*.

Cunninghame has *Kyle* on the South, *Renfrew* on the North, *Clydsdale* on the East, and the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West. The Name of this Country is *Danish*, and signifies the King's Habitation, whence *Buchanan* thinks it has been formerly possess'd by the *Danes*, and others think it was call'd so because the Kings of *Scotland* did of old inhabit there. The chief Town of this Country is *Irwin*, upon the Mouth of a River of that Name, where there is a good Port for small Ships, and a Stone Bridge over the River, and the Town is well situated for Trade. Within Two Miles of it there lay a stately Monastery call'd *Kilwinning*. At the Head of the River *Irwin* lyes the Town of *Kilmarnock*, which gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Great and Ancient Family of the *Boys*. Not far from *Irwin* lyes the Castle of *Eglington*, which formerly gave Sirname to a Family of that Name, but is now in the Hands of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Montgomery*, to whom it gives Title of Earl. They are Hereditary Bailiffs of this Country. They have another Seat call'd the Castle of *Ardrossan*, which lyes further North in the Bay of *Clyde*. Further upon the same Bay lyes the Town of *Largis*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians* by *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*. *Kilmaers* in the same County is the Seat of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Cunningham* Earl of *Glencairn*, who derive their Sirname from this County, and are probably of a nobler and higher Original than from any of those concern'd in cutting off *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for which they fled into *Scotland*, as *Camden* alleges, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pale in their Arms, since it's plain from their Motto, *Fork over Fork*, that it is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pale.

Renfrew, commonly call'd the Barony, has *Cunningham* on the South, *Lennox* on the North and East, is about 26 Miles long and 13 broad; the Soil is more pleasant than fruitful, which however furnishes all Necessaries to the Inhabitants, and enjoys a very wholesome Air. The Rivers are *cart* and *Black*

Black cart, which join before they fall into *Clyde*. The chief Town is *Renfrew*, a Royal Borough, on the Left of *Clyde*, from whence the Country takes its Name. *Pasley*, another Borough, lyes also in this Country on the River *Cart*, is a much larger Town than *Renfrew*, and was noted for its noble Abbey of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle call'd *The Black Book of Pasley*. It gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Abercorn*, a Branch of the Family of *Hammilton*. The Lord *Semple* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Barony, but the Title of the Barony it self belongs to the Prince of *Scotland*. The chief Families which have Possessions here are the Duke of *Lennox*, the Earls of *Eglinton*, *Glencairn*, *Abercorn* and *Dundonnald*, the Lords *Carbarr*, *Ross* and *Semple*, all Three Chiefs of very ancient and honourable Families, and the Lord *Blantyre* a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*. The chief Gentlemen are the *Stewarts*, *Houstons*, *Maxwells*, *Birsbains*, *Wallaces*, *Flemmings*, *Cunninghams*, *Semples*, *Shaws*, *Porterfields* and *Cocchrans*.

Clydsdale, has *Cunningham* and *Renfrew* on the West, *Lothian* and *Twedale* on the East, *Nithsdale* on the South, and *Sterling-shire* on the North. This Country gives Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the illustrious Family of *Hammilton*, it derives its name from the River *Clyde*, which runs through the middle of it, and falls into the Irish Sea; it is divided into two Wards, called the Upper and Nether, in the latter of which is contained the Barony of *Glasgow*; the County Town is *Lanerk*, from whence the whole is called the Shire of *Lanerk*, of which the Duke of *Hammilton* is Hereditary Sheriff. Bishop *Lesley* derives its name a *lanarum arca*, i. e. the Store-House of Wooll, for a Trade in which it seems formerly to have been noted. The chief City of this County is *Glasgow*, the best Emporium of the West of *Scotland*; it is a large, stately and well built City, and for its Commerce and Riches is the second in the Kingdom; it is pleasantly Situated upon the East Bank of the River *Clyde*, which is Navigable to the Tower by Ships of considerable Burthen, but its Port is *Newport-Glasgow*, which stands on the Mouth of *Clyde*, and is a Harbor for Ships of the greatest Burthen; the City is joined to the Suburbs on the West Bank of *Clyde*, by a noble and beautiful Bridge of 8 Arches, built with square hewen Stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in a manner foursquare; in the middle of the City stands the Toll-booth, a Magnificent Structure of hewen Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which

which ring pleasantly at the end of every Hour. The four principal Streets that divide the City into four Parts centre at the Toll-booth, and all of them are adorn'd with several publick Buildings. In the higher part of the City stands the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and called by the name of St. Mungo's Church; it is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprises the Beholder's with its stupendous bigness, and the Art of the Workmanship; it consists of two Churches one above the other, and the several Rows of Pillars, and exceeding high Towers, shew a wonderful piece of Architecture. Near to the Church stands the Castle, formerly the residence of the Archbishop; it is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewen Stone, and has a fine prospect into the City, but the chief ornament of this City is the College or University, a magnificent and stately Fabrick consisting of several Courts; the front towards the City is of hewen Stone and excellent Architecture, the Precincts of it were lately enlarg'd by some Acres of Ground purchased for it by the King and the States, and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall; it was erected first at the expence of Archbishop *Turnbull*, and founded by King *James II.* in 1453. according to a Bull from Pope *Nicolas V.* granting it all the Privileges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities and Exemptions, granted by the Apostolical See, or others, to the College of *Bononia* in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. The Persons established by the first Foundation were a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology; three Philosophy Professors, and afterwards some Clergy Men taught the Civil and Canon Laws there. In 1577. King *James VI.* established 12 Persons here, viz. a Principal, 3 Professors of Philosophy, 4 Bursers, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. The Family of *Hamilton* gave the Ground on which the College stands with an adjacent Field. The Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons, have been Benefactors to it. And in 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave 1000 pound Sterling to it, for the maintenance of poor Scholars. Many learned Men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great *Buchanam*, the learned and famous *Cameron*, Dr. *John Sharp*, Mr. *Robert Boyd*, Mr. *John Strang*, Mr. *David Dickson*, Mr. *Robert Bailly*, Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, Mr. *James Ferguson*,

Ferguson, and *Mr. George Hutchinson*, besides several others whom we have not room now to mention. It ought also to be mentioned for the Honour of this City, that it has always since the Reformation been very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the liberty of the Subject. The other places of chief note in this Country are *Hamilton*, which gives Surname and Title of Duke to that Ancient, Great and Illustrious Family, who have a magnificent Pallace, and a noble Park here. There is good ground to believe, that this Family is much more ancient in *Scotland*, than the time of King *Robert Bruce*, to which *Cambden* and *Buchanan* ascribe their Original, tho' its certain they were very considerable at that time; but their Grandeur was much raised by King *James III.* who gave his eldest Sister, that had formerly been marry'd to the Lord *Boyd*, with the Earldom of *Arran*, to *James* the chief of that Family. His Grandson *James* Earl of *Arran* was made Viceroy of *Scotland* by the Parliament in the minority of Queen *Mary*, and Duke of *Chattellerault* in *France*, by *Henry II.* of *France*; and by the consent of the Queen Dowager and the States, he was declar'd the second Person of the Kingdom, and the next Heir to the Crown of *Scotland*, failing Queen *Mary* and her Heirs. And in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in June 1606, the Abbey of *Aberbrothock* was erected into a Lordship with the Dignity and Estate of a Lord of Parliament, to be held of his Majesty in free Lordship and Barony by *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*. The causes mentioned in the Narrative are: First, The Princely duty of his Majesty to reward the vertuous Actions, and great Services of his Subjects. 2. That *James* Marquis of *Hamilton* is nearly descended of his Majesties Blood, and that *James* Duke of *Chattellerault* his Grandfather was Governor of the Realm to Queen *Mary*; and that for the defence of the Liberty of the Kingdom, then troubled by Strangers, he lost the Dukedom of *Chattellerault* in *France*, and in defence of the said Queen he himself and his Children suffered Banishment. 3. Because of the good service of *John* Marquis of *Hamilton* his Father, in several Commissions of Lieutenantcy and pacifying divers Commotions and Seditions in the Kingdom. It is also observable, that Duke *James*, and Duke *William*, both lost their Lives for serving their King and Country during the late Civil Wars; and that the late Duke of *Hamilton*, Father to the present Duke, was the principal Instrument of saving the Religion, and the Country

stitution of *Scotland* at the late Revolution, as his Predecessor had been in the time of *Queen Mary*. There are of this Family at present besides the Duke, the Earls of *Selkirk*, *Arkney*, and *Ruglen* his Graces Brothers. The Earls of *Aberdeen* and *Haddington*, and the Lords *Bargeny* and *Beilhaven*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Ruglen* is another Town in this County, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Hammilton*. The Town and Castle of *Dowglass* in the upper Ward, gives Surname and Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Lord, Earl and Marquis, to the Ancient, Noble and Heroick Family of *Dowglass*, so well known in the History of *Scotland*, of which there has been more great Men and Generals at Home and Abroad, than of any Family that have not been crown'd Heads in Europe, of whom the Reader may have an Account in the History of that Family, written by Mr. *David Hoom* of *Godscroft*. This Family was eminent, and signalized themselves for adhering to the interest of their Country against the *English*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*; for which, and their great Attchivements in War, they became so popular and powerful, as to be formidable to the Kings, which laid the foundation of the Ruin of the principal Branch of this great Family, in the Reign of King *James II*. So that the present Family of *Dowglass*, is of the Branch of the Family of *Angus*, which has also produced many great Men and Generals. There were five Earls of this Family at once in *Scotland*, viz. *Dowglass*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigtoun*, *Murray* and *Morton*, of whom the Earl of *Wigtoun* was made Duke of *Turren* in *France* by King *Charles VII*. of that Country, for his Service in the Wars against the *English*, &c. and this Title was enjoy'd by several of his Posterity. This Family for their great Services to their Country, had three noble Privileges allow'd them by King and Parliament, viz. That they should have the first Vote in Parliament. 2. Should lead the Van of the Army. 3. Should carry the Crown, if present, at publick Solemnities.

There are of this Family still, besides the Duke, the Duke of *Queensbury*, the Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Farfor*, the Earl of *March*, the Lord *Whittingham*, and the Lord *Morington*, besides many Gentlemen of Note.

Crawfurd-Lindsey in this Country gives Title of Earl to a noble and ancient Family of the same Surname, who have long contended for the precedency as first Earls of the Kingdom; there have been many great Men of this Family, one

one of them was created Duke of *Montrose* during life by King *James III.* There are many other remarkable Places and Families in this County which we have not room to mention; the Country in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, abounds with all necessaries for human Life, and is well furnished with Fish from the Sea and Rivers.

Sterlin-shire is bounded on the East by the River of *Aven*, on the West by *Lochlomond*, and the Rivers *Blane* and *Anerie*, on the North by the River *Forth*, and on the South by *Clydsdale*; the County derives its name from the Town of *Sterling*, which in the Saxon Tongue signifies a Rock or Mountain on a River, alluding to the Situation of the Town and Castle. The Town is situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine prospect; the Castle is a noble and magnificent Structure, and very strong by Art and Nature; it has a most curious prospect into the neighbouring Country, and the windings and turnings of the River *Forth*, which are so extraordinary, that tho' it be but four miles by Land from *Sterlin*, to *Alloway* it is 24 by Water: This Town is reckoned the Key of the Kingdom, because it opens the passage from the South to the North, there being no such easie passage over the *Forth* as by *Sterling-Bridge*, which is of hewen Stone, fortified with an Iron Gate, and consists of four stately Arches; Ships come up to the Bridge at a full Tide, but the Haven is a little below the same.

The Earl of *Mar*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Areskin*, is Hereditary Governor of the Castle, which is well stor'd with Ordnance for defending the Bridge, and has a competent Garison for its Security. The King's Park lyes at the Foot of the Castle, and the City on the Ridge of a Hill towards the South, very much resembling *Edinburgh* in its Situation; 'tis enclos'd by a Wall, and on the North side has the River *Forth* for its Security. The Church stands in the upper part of the Town, towards the East, is of very good Architecture, and adorn'd with a very lofty Tower. Near the Church lye the Houses of the Duke of *Argile*, and Earl of *Mar*, both very large, and of excellent Workmanship; it was anciently called *Binobara*, which in the Old *Scots* Language signifies the same with *Sterlin* in the *Saxon*, whence *Ptolomy* is suppos'd to have given it the Name of *Vindovara*: This was one of the Boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inscription of a Stone below the Castle, towards the Bridge, which imports
That

Cap. X. Scotland, *now* North Britain.

81

That one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the Right Hand of the Town stood the noble Abby of *Cambakenneth*. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Flocks of Sheep and Black Cattel; it is well stor'd with Fish, especially Salmon, from *Forth* and its other Rivers, and for Fuel abounds with Coal and Peat.

The principal Rivers are the *Forth*, *Aven*, *Carron* and *Bannockburn*. *Carron* is famous for some Roman Monuments, particularly Two little Hills, call'd by the Vulgar *Dunnipace*, i. e. the Hills of Peace; and Two Miles lower there is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Description, resembles that which the Romans call the Temple of *Terminus*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion, that they were rather Monuments erected as Trophies for some great Actions perform'd here. *Cambden* thinks the Roman Wall, which begun near this Place, commonly thought to be *Severus's* Wall, was built by *Antoninus Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, assum'd his Name. We have not Time to examine whether *Buchanan*, who calls it *Severus's* Wall, or *Cambden*, be in the right; but 'tis certain that in all the *Scotts* Histories 'tis call'd *Graham's* Dyke, and that *Graham* in the Old *Scotts* Language signifies the same that *Severus* does in *Latin*. *Bannockburn*, famous for the noble Victory the *Scotts* obtain'd over *Edward II.* there under the Conduct of King *Robert Bruce*, the greatest Defeat that ever the *English* receiv'd; it is also memorable for the Defeat and Death of King *James III.* of *Scotland* by the Nobility, who, finding him incurably addicted to Arbitrary Government, arm'd his Son against him, and set him up in his Stead. The chief Families of this Country are the *Levingstons*, of whom the Earl of *Calendar*, a Branch of the Family of *Lithgow*, has a Seat here at *Calendar* Castle; the *Bruces*, the *Flemmings*, who have their Seat at *Cumbernald*, which they had from King *Robert Bruce*, for their noble Service in Defence of their Country; the Lord *Elphinston*, who has his Seat at *Elphinston* Castle; the *Murrays*, *Seatons*, *Grahams*, *Napers* and *Buchanans*.

Lennox is bounded by the River *Clyde* on the South, by *Argile* Shire on the North and West, and by *Menteith* and *Sterlin* Shire on the East. This Country is call'd the Shire of *Dumbarton*, its head Town, corruptly call'd *Britanno dunum* by *Latin* Writers, since *Dun* in the Old *Scotts* Language signifies a Hill or a Rock, and *Bar*, a Tower or Castle, from whence 'tis evident the Town took its Name; it was anci-

ently call'd, according to *Bede*, *Alquist*, which signifies the same thing. The Country, especially upon the Rivers, is very fruitful in Corn, the other part is mountainous, but fit for Pasturage, and numerous Flocks, from whence the Inhabitants reap great Gain. The ancient Inhabitants were by *Ptolomy* call'd *Waccomagi*, i. e. such as inhabit Desarts. This Country is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing, in Two Bays which break into it from the Mouth of *Clyde*, call'd *Lochlong* and *Lochfin*. It is suppos'd to take its Name from the River *Leven*, *quasi Levenax*, which runs from *Lochlomond* into *Clyde*; it is by *Ptolomy* call'd *Lelanonius*, and abounds with excellent Salmon. It is also remarkable because of *Lochlomond*, which is 24 Miles in Length from South to North, and where it is broadest 8 Miles, and narrowest 2; it contains 30 Islands, 3 of which have Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited, the chief of 'em is *Inchmurin*, about 20 Furlongs in Length, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, well inhabited; and abounds with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* were accustom'd to hunt there. The other remarkable Isles here are Island *Nachastel*, so call'd from an old Castle in it. *Inchdavannan*, noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens and Fruit Trees. *Inchconnagan*, noted for Birch Trees and Corn Fields. *Inchlonaig*, noted for its *Ew* Trees, which grow no where else in these Islands; and *Rouglask*, where the Laird of *Mackfarlan* has a handsome Seat. This Lake abounds with Fish of several sorts, and with one sort call'd *Poans*, and by some *Pollacks*, which is peculiar to this Lake, and very delicious to eat; being a kind of Eel, it gave Occasion to the Mistake of some Authors, who said this Lake bred Fish without Fins, as the Beams fasten'd together in some places of the Lake by the Inhabitants, and cover'd with Turff, for them to have recourse to in Time of War, and to move from part to part, gave Occasion to the Fable of floating Islands here. The famous *Grampian* Mountains begin at this Lake, and run Northward near *Aberdeen*. This County gave Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*, descended from *Walter*, the Great Steward of *Scotland*; and *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox* was Father to *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Father to *K. James VI.* by *Queen Mary*, which brought this Earldom into the Royal Family; and it was given afterwards by *King James VI.* to *Esme*, Son to the Lord of *Aubigny* in *France*, a Branch of the Family of *Lennox*, whose Posterity fail'd in the Duch-

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els of *Richmond* and *Lennox* lately deceas'd. This Family had very Great Men, particularly that Branch which was made Lords of *Aubigny* in *France* in the Time of *Charles VI.* *Bernard* one of them in the Reign of *Ch. VIII.* and *Lewis XII.* commanded 6000 *Scots* in the *French* Service, who, for their extraordinary Valour, were call'd 6000 Devils. By their Assistance chiefly he subdu'd the Kingdom of *Naples* for the King of *France*, and was made Viceroy of that Kingdom. He was also an inseparable Companion to *Henry VII.* of *England*, and attended him thither from *France* when he came to claim the Crown of *England*, which he obtain'd. The Title is now enjoy'd by the Duke of *Richmond*, one of King *Charles II.* Natural Sons by the Dutcheß of *Portsmouth*. Other Families of Note in this Country are the *Campbells*, *Colchouns*, *Napers*, of which Family was the Famous Mathematician the Lord *Merchiston*; the *Mardalans*, *Macalans*, *Haldens*, some of the *Hamiltons* and *Semples*, and the *Buchanans*, who are originally of this Country, which is famous for the Birth of *George Buchanan*, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all Polite Learning, and not hitherto equall'd by any Poet or Historian since his Time. *Dumbar-ton*, the County Town, was once considerable for its Trade, which is now much decay'd, but is still remarkable for its Castle, one of the strongest by Nature in *Europe*. *Buchanan* gives an elegant Description of it in the 21st Book of his History. The *Roman Wall*, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs thro' this Country, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*.

The Shire of *Bute* contains the Isles of *Eute* and *Arran*, of which *Stewart* of *Bute*, now Earl of *Mounstuart*, is Sheriff; but is suppos'd to derive its Name from a Cell or Monastery, which the Word signifies in the Old *Scots* Language. *Buchanan* says 'tis 8 Miles long and 4 broad. Bishop *Lesly* says 'tis 10 Miles in Length. Both of 'em agree that it is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Borough call'd *Rothsay*, with an ancient Castle. The Royal Family of *Stewart* is suppos'd to derive its Original from this Island; and this Castle is thought to derive its Name from *Rothsay*, who first brought the *Scots* hither from *Ireland*. It gave Title of E. of *Rothsay* to the Princes of *Scotland*, of the Family of *Stewart*; the first of them who had that Title was *David*, Son to King *Robert III.* about the Year 1390. It has another Castle call'd the Castle of *Kems*, and 4 Churches. It afterwards gave Title of Duke to the Prince of *Scotland*; and some say *David* above mention'd was the first who had

that Title in *Scotland*. Queen *Mary* conferr'd this Title upon the Lord *Dernly*, before she marry'd him. This Island is also remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing; it lyes in the Mouth of *Clyde*, 8 Miles East from the Isle of *Arran*, within half a Mile of *Argile* on the West, and about 6 Miles from *Cunningham* on the East. The Isle of *Arran*, which, together with *Bute*, makes up the Sheriffdom, lyes also in the Mouth of *Clyde*, 24 Miles in Length, and 16 broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The middle of the Island is mountainous, the highest, call'd *Capra*, abounds with Deer. It is very well inhabited upon the Coast, and is an excellent safe Harbour, cover'd by *Lamlash*, or *The Holy Isle*. It has 4 Churches, and several Castles, of which that of *Brodich* is the strongest, and most remarkable, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hamilton*, when any of 'em come there, to whom this Island gives the Title of Earl. The oldest Family here is that of *MacIowis*, but by the Lowlanders call'd *Fullerton*; their Residence is at *Kirkmichal*, and are said to be of 700 Years standing; they are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they held formerly of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiors and Proprietors of the Island. There are several Rivers in it which abound with Salmon, and the Sea about it abounds with Herrings, Cód, and Whittings.

The Shire of *Argile* contains the Country of that Name, *Knapdale*, *Cowal*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with most part of the Western Isles. It is commonly call'd the Shire of *Innerara*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argile*, Chief of the Ancient and Great Family of *Campbel*, has his Residence. It is bounded by *Lennox* on the East, by the *Deucaledonian* Ocean on the West, by the *Irish* Sea and the *Firth of Clyde* on the South, and by *Lochaber* on the North. *Kintyre* is a Peninsula, which runs 30 Miles out into the *Irish* Sea, and is about 13, or, as some say, 16 Miles distant from *Ireland*. *Kintyre* is an *Irish* Word, signifying the Head of the Country. It is well inhabited, especially on the Coasts, and is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The chief Family here is that of *Macconel*, to whom the Duke of *Argile* is Superior. *Cambden* says they formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possess'd themselves of the Provinces of *Glines* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale is join'd to *Kintyre* on the North by a narrow Neck of Sand, scarce above a Mile broad, through which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to pre-

vent their sailing round *Kinyre*. This Country has *Loch-fyn* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West and South, and *Lorn* on the North. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation.

cowal lyes betwixt *Lochfyn* on the West, the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the East, the Isle of *Bute* on the South, *Argile* and the *Grampian* Mountains on the North; abounds with Lakes and Bays.

Argile, properly so call'd, has *Knapdale* and *cowal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lennox* and the *Grampian* Hills on the East, and *Lorn* on the West. The whole Shire of *Argile*, taking in the constituent Parts above mention'd, has 7 Bays of the Sea that enter it, which by the Inhabitants are call'd *Locks*, the chief of 'em *Loch-fyn*, which is about 60 Miles in Length, and at the narrowest place above 4 Miles in Breadth, famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings. It has another Lake call'd *Lochow*, from whence the Family of *Argile* deriv'd their ancient Title of Lairds. Bishop *Lesly* says this Island is almost as large as *Lochlomond*, contains 12 Islands, in Two of which there are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glenurquhart*; and where it enters the Sea it abounds with Salmon. The Coast of *Argile* on the Sea, as far as *Loch-fyn*, abounds with high Rocks and black Mountains, cover'd with Heath, which afford Pasturage for Black Cattel and Deer. Their Black Cattel run for most part wild, but are excellent Meat, and their Fat when boil'd does not congeal like that of others of their kind, but continues for some Days like Oil. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the Lowlanders. *Knapdale*, formerly mention'd, which lyes upon *Lochow*, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful part of the Shire of *Argile*; it formerly gave Title of Lord to the Eldest Son of the Family of *Argile*, and came to them by Marriage with an Heiress of a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, anciently Lords of it. The Castle of *Dunstaffage* lyes in this Country, which was formerly a Seat belonging to the Kings. The Family of *Argile* was made Earls by King *James II.* They were for a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom, but surrendered that Office to King *Charles I.* on Condition of having the Jurisdiction of *Argile* and the Isles, and are still Great Masters of the King's Household. They derive their Sirname, according to *Cambden*, from Castle *Camp-*

bel, and their Pedegree from the ancient Petty Kings of *Argyle* by a long Series of Ancestors. This Country was the first in which the *Scots* landed from *Ireland*, it abounds with Castles and Gentlemens Seats; the chief Clan is that of the *Campbels*, and in *Lorn* there is the *Macdonalds* a very ancient Family. There are besides the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Lowdon*, the Earl of *Braid Albin*, and the Earl of *Ila*, with a great many Gentlemen of note of the Family of *Campbel*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County; 'tis a peculiar right of this Family, that when they Marry any Daughter, their Vassals are obliged to pay their Portion, and are taxed in order to it according to the number of their Cattle. This Country derives its Name according to *Cambden*, from *Ar-Gwythil*, i. e. near the *Irish* or the Bank of *Ireland*, for the old *Britains* called the *Irish Gwythil* and *Gaithel*.

Perth-shire, so denominated from the City of *Perth*, the chief Town of the County, is bounded on the North and North-west by *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, on the East by *Mar*, on the West and South-west by *Argyle* and *Lennox*, on the South by *Clackmanan*, *Sterlin-shire* and *Forth*; this Shire is 52 Miles in length, and 48 in breadth. It contains *Atbol*, *Gowry*, *Glenishee*, *Strathbaird*, *Braidalbin*, *Ramach*, *Balwhidder*, *Glenurchy*, *Stormond*, *Menteith* and *Strathern*; the Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Atbol*, chief of the Noble, Ancient and Numerous Family of *Murray*, descended by Marriage from the *Stewarts* formerly Earls of *Atbol*, *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Stewart*, the fifth Earl of *Atbol*, being married to *William Murray* of *Tullybardin*, who for rescuing King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens of *Perth*, when *John* Earl of *Gowry* their Provost was killed, had the Hereditary Sheriffalty of this County conferr'd upon him and his Heirs. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially that place of it called *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noble Corn-fields; this Shire had formerly two Bishops Sees, one at *Dunkel*, and another at *Dumblane*. It had also three Monastries and one Nunnery, it has now four Presbyteries. The principal Towns are *Perth*, commonly called *St. Johnstown*, pleasantly situated upon the South Bank of the River *Taly*, the second Town of the Nation for Dignity, and Parliaments have several times been kept there; Vessels come up to the Town at full Tide. Near this Town stood anciently the Town of *Berth*, which was overflowed by an Inundation of the River, which occasioned King *William* to build

build this Town in a more commodious place. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of *Drummond*. *Dunkell* lies on the North side of *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian* Hills, surrounded with pleasant Woods; it had once a very stately Cathedral, but its chief Ornament now is a noble House belonging to the Duke of *Arbol*; it is the chief Market Town of the *Higblands*, and supposed to have been formerly the chief Town of old *Caledonia*. *Dumblane*, situated on the Bank of the River *Allan*, where there was also a Church of excellent Workmanship. *Scoon* near *Perth*, remarkable for being the place where the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly Crown'd, upon that called the fatal Marble Chair, which *Fergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*, but upon the extermination of the *Picts* it was brought hither, where it continued till *Edward I.* brought it to *Westminster*, where it now is; it had this Dittich upon it:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Inveniunt lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Importing, that the *Scots* should Reign wherever this Stone was found, which some think to have been accomplished by the Union of the Crowns. Upon the River *Tay* lies also *Arrol*, the Mansion of the Earl of that Name, chief of the ancient and noble Family of *Hay*, who derive their Original from a famous Country-man; who in the Reign of *Kenneth III.* being at Plow with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he and his two Sons stopped their Flight, renewed the Battle and obtained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Arrol* bestow'd upon them. The present Earl of *Arrol* is descended from them, and bears three bloody Yokes for his Coat of Arms, in remembrance of this famous Victory, which his Ancestors purchased without any other Weapons but the Yokes they took from their Plows. They have been Hereditary Constables of *Scotland* since the time of King *Robert Bruce*; of this Family are the Marquis of *Treddale*, the Viscount of *Duplin*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. That part of the Country called *Strathern*, takes its denomination from the River *Ern* which runs through it, and falls into the *Tay*; this is supposed to be the *Jerna* mentioned by the Roman Historians and Poets, as the Country of the ancient *Caledonians* or *Scots*. In this Country lies the Castle of *Tullybar-*

dm, which gives Title of Marquis to the Duke of Arbol's eldest Son, being the ancient Seat of the Chief of the *Murrays*. On the same River lies the Castle of *Drimmein*, the ancient Seat of the Family of *Drummond*. The Castle of *Duplin*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hay*; it is remarkable for the greatest Defeat that ever the *Scots* received from the *English*, in *Edward Baliol's* Reign, whom the *English* came to assist. In this Battle there perished Fourscore of the Family of *Lindsay*, and of the Family of *Hay* so many, that the name would have been extinguished, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child. Where *Ern* falls into the *Tay* stood the Town of *Aberneiky*, the ancient Metropolis of the *Picts*. *Menteish*, another part of this County, derives its name from the River *Teish*; upon which lies the Town of *Dumblane*, the principal River in *Pertshire*, and indeed of the Nation is *Tay*, which flows from a Lake of that Name ten Miles long and one broad, and after a Course of forty six Miles falls into the German Ocean below *Dundee*. There are many lesser Rivers fall into it; one of which called *Keith*, is remarkable for its noble *Salmon* fishing, and a *Cataract* near *Blair Drummond*, which makes so great a noise by the fall of the Water among the Rocks, that it stuns those who are near it. There are many considerable Lakes and Gentlemens Seats in this Country, which we have not room to mention. The principal Families in this Country are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Stewarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbells*, *Grahams*, *Oliphants*, *Ruthwens*, *Ogilvys*, *Haldens*, *Robertsons*, *Rollos*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Toschobs*, *Meinies*, *Fullartons*, *Rosses*. That part of the Country called *Braidalbin* lies among the *Grampian Hills*; it gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Campbel*. The word in the old Language signifies the highest part of *Scotland*, and part of it called *Drumalbin*, signifies the ridge or back of *Scotland*; this appears to have been the Country anciently called *Albany*, and part of the Residence of the ancient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albinnich* from the Country, and retain the ancient Language and Habit. They are a hardy warlike People, and follow much of the ancient Parsimony in their way of Living; and from this Country it was, that the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*. The first that we Read of who enjoy'd this Title was *Robert* Earl of *Fyfe*, who had that Honour conferred upon him by his Brother King *Robert III*. The last who enjoy'd it was the late King *James*.

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Clackmannan, part of *Fyfe*, a small County, has *Fyfe* on the East, *Pertb-shire* on the West and North, and *Sterlin-shire* on the South; the Sheriff of this Country is *Bruce of Clackmannan*, a Branch of that ancient and noble Family.

Next to this lies another part of *Fyfe*, called the Shire of *Kinross*, which lies between *Lochlevin* and the *Ochel Hills*. The Sheriff of this Country is the Earl of *Morton*.

East from this lies the Country properly called *Fyfe*, having the German Sea on the East, the River *Forth* on the South, and the Mouth of *Tay* on the North; it is 32 Miles in length, from *Fyfness* to the Town of *Culross*, and is but 17 Miles in breath; it was anciently called *Ross*, which signifies a *Peninsula*, of which ancient name the Towns of *Culross*, which signifies the back, and *Kinross* which signifies the head of *Ross*, are still Monuments. The Air of this Country is good, both for preserving and recovering Health; the Soil is unequal and various, on the West it is high; but the Skirts of the Country are very fruitful in all sorts of Corn and Grass, and are frequently cut with clear Rivers. The chief of which are *Levin*, which rises from the Lake of that name, noted among other things for its Island and Castle, where *Queen Mary* was imprisoned, and falls into the *Forth*; the other called *Edin*, which rises in *Falkland-wood*, and running through the middle of the Country by *Couper*, &c. falls into the German Sea, both of'em abound with Fish, and have several Stone Bridges over them. The Commodities of this Country are Corn, Fish, especially Salmon and Herring, Coals, Salt, and Hides of Black Cattle, with Skins of Deer, Goats and Sheep; it has many safe Harbors, of which the chief are reckoned, *Innerkitbing*, *Burnt-Island* and *Ely*, from whence it happens that it abounds with good Marriners, and did formerly flourish very much in Trade. The South Coast of this Country abounds with Towns, and these following send Members to Parliament, viz. *Culross*, *Innerkitbing*, *Burnt-Island*, *Kingborn*, *Kirkcaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pitten-weem*, *Anstruther Wester*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Kilrinny*, *Craill*, *St. Andrews* on the Eastern Shoar, *Couper* in the middle of the Country and *Dumferling*; so that it sent more Members to Parliament than any County of the Country. Other Towns of Note here which do not send Members to Parliament, are *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*; the two *Weems's* *Levinmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monans*, *Newburgh* on the *Tay* over against *Gowry* and *Kinross*, on the West of *Loch-levin*. The chief and most remarkable Town

Town of *Fyfe* is *St. Andrews*, formerly an Archbishops Seat, is pleasantly situated in a Plain, lies East and West, has a pleasant Prospect into the German Sea, which supplies it with all manner of Fish; it has an Harbour on the East part, but capable only of small Ships; it had formerly a very strong Castle which is now demolished; it suffer'd much by the French, who attack'd it by consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, who was kill'd there by *Norman Lesley*, a Son of the House *Rothesse* and others; the Town was formerly very considerable, consists of several broad Streets which cross one another; there are two of them that lie from West to East, to the famous Monastery of the *Augustines*, which was liker the Magnificent Palace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty, as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewen Stone, with many Battlements and Turrets. This Town is particularly famous for its University; it was founded by Bishop *Wardlaw* in 1412, and is Endowed with very ample Privileges; during Episcopacy the Archbishops were Chancellors of it. The Rector is chosen Yearly, and by the Statutes ought to be one of the three Principals of the three Colleges here called *St. Salvators*, *St. Leonards*, and the new College. *St. Salvators* College was founded by Bishop *James Kennedy*, who erected the Edifice, furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Batchelor, and Licenciate of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. The Earl of *Cassels* settled a maintenance for a Professor of Philology. The Arms of this College are the Globe and *St. Saviour's* Cross. It has a good Library which was founded by *Dr. Sheen*. *St. Leonards* College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrews* in 152 before the Reformation, with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, Four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. A Professor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot*, of *Scots Tarvett*, with a liberal Salary. He also augmented the Library with several considerable Volumes; and Sir *John Wedderburn* at his Death left also a great Collection of Books to it. *Fordon's* Manuscript of the *Scottish* History is in this Library. The new College was founded by Archbishop *James Beaton* in 153 before the Reformation; also with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, with some Students in that same Faculty,

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For no Philosophy is taught in this College; a Professor of Mathematicks was of later Years added to this University.

The learned Men of most note bred in this University were *John Mayor* Provost of *St. Salvators*, a learned Man according to the then times; he wrote a History of *Scotland*, and also on the Master of Sentences. He flourished about the Year 1520. *Mr. Andrew Melvil*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a very learned Man, well versed in the Hebrew and Rabbinical Writings. Doctor *John Baron*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, *Sir John Wedderburn* formerly a Professor of Philosophy in this University, and afterwards a Physician of great Fame and Eminence. *Mr. Samuel Rutherford*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a Person well known for his extraordinary Piety and Learning, but we have not room to mention his Works. *Alexander Colvil*, formerly a Professor at *Sedan* in France, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the New College. *Mr. James Wood*, *Mr. John Johnston*, famous for his Latin Poems. *Mr. David Calderwood*, well known for his learned Book against Episcopacy, called *Altare Damascenum*. *Mr. James Durham*, famous for his Commentary on the Revelations, and Song of Solomon; his Book on Scandal, and his Exposition of the Ten Commandments. *Mr. George Gillespy*, noted for his learned Books against *Erastianism*, and the English Ceremonies. *Mr. James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks in this University, a Person of extraordinary learning in that Faculty, who erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College Garden, and furnished it with good Mathematical Instruments. The Lord *Naper* of *Merchiston*, fam'd also for his Skill in the Mathematicks. The late Duke of *Lauderdale*, remarkable for his great Learning, as well as for his Family and Poets. *Sir Robert Murray*, a great Promoter and Fellow of the Royal Society, a Person of Universal Learning. The Cathedral Church was reckon'd to be the largest in Christendom, being 7 Foot longer and 2 Foot broader than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the height, the beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry, and Proportion of the whole, was one of the best Gothick Structures in the World.

The Chief Church in the Town now is that called the New Church, near the new College. There are two other Churches, viz. that called *St. Leonards*, adjacent to the College of the same Name; and the Church of *St. Salvator*, which has a lofty Steeple of hewn Stone. This City takes

its name from St. Andrew the Apostle, whose Relicks are said to have been brought hither from *Patras* in *Peloponesus*, by one *Regulus* a *Grecian* Monk about 368. He was a Person much esteemed for Piety in those times, and from him this Town was anciently called *Fanum Reguli*.

The Shire of *Fyfe* takes its Name from *Fifus*, Surnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by *Kenneth II.* King of *Scots*, for his valour against the *Picts* about 840. His Posterity were first called *Thanes* of *Fyfe*, and afterwards Earls by *Malcom II.* about 1057. and endow'd with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Service; a famous Monument of which was that called *Clan Mac Duff's Cross*, upon the publick Road near *Abernethy*, to which if any within the 9th. Degree to the great *Mac Duff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manlaughter, he was to be pardon'd on paying a small number of Cattle; it had an Inscription importing those Privileges now worn out, and was in such antiquated Terms mix'd with half Latin words, that no Man alive could now understand it. From this *Mac-Duff* the Families of *Douglafs*, *Weems*, and the *Clanchattan* are said to be descended; the Title of Earl of *Fyfe*, was according to *St. John Skene*, in his Book *de verborum significatione*, parted with by *Isabel*, Heiress to *Duncan* Earl of *Fyfe*, to *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*, in favour of *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Mentich*, whose Son being forfeited, the Title was afterwards annexed to the Crown. The Earl of *Rothesse*, chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Lessely* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are four Presbyteries in this Country, viz. one at *Cowper*, the County Town, one at *St. Andrews*, one at *Kickcaldy*, and another at *Dumferling*.

The Kings of *Scotland* have Two Palaces in this County, one at *Dumfermling*, near which are the Ruins of a stately Monastery; It is noted as the Birth-place of King *Charles I.* and gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Seaton*. The next was at *Falkland*, a very stately and sumptuous Palace, adjacent to which the King has a noble Park. The Duke of *Athol* is Hereditary Keeper of this Palace. The Town gives Title of Viscount to a Branch of the *English* Family of *Cary*.

There is no County of the Kingdom better inhabited by Nobility and Gentry; the Earl of *Rothesse* has his Residence here at Castle *Lesley*, on the Water of *Levin*; the Earl of

Crawfur

Crawfurd, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lindsey*, has his Residence at *Struthers*; the Earl of *Weems*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of that Name, has his Residence at the Castle of *Weems*; the Earl of *Kinghorn*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lyon*, had his Seat at *Kinghorn*; the Earl of *Kelly*, Chief of the Family of *Fenton*, has his House at the Castle of *Kelly*; the Earl of *Dalbousie*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Ramsay*, has a Seat here at *Abbots-Hall*; the Earl of *Melvil*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of that Name, had his Seat at the Earl of *Levin*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, has his House at *Balgony*; the Earl of *Dumferling*, already mention'd, has his House at *Dumferling*; the Earl of *Baccarus*, a Branch of the Family of *Lindsey*, has his Seat in this Country; the Earl of *Murray*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, has a Noble Seat here at *Dunnibersel*; the Earl of *Morton* has his Seat at *Aberdour*. Other Noblemen who have their Seats in this Country are, the Lord *Sinclair* of *Sinclair*, accounted the Chief of that Great and Ancient Family, whose Predecessors had the Title of Prince of *Orkney*, He has a Seat here at *Ravensheugh*; the Lord *Burleigh*, Chief of the Family of *Balfour*; the Lord *Lindores*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*; and the Lord *Balmerinock*, a Branch of the Ancient Family of *Elphinston*. Other Families of Note here are the *Arnots*, *Anstruthers*, *Erskins*, *Beatons*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balkanqualls*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boswells*, *Cotwils*, *Carsairs's*, *Crighions*, *Cunninghams*, *Clepan's*, *Forbesses*, *Gibsons*, *Hamiltons*, *Hendersons*, *Hackers*, *Hays*, *Hops*, *Herriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kircaldies*, *Kinninmonts*, *Lundies*, *Lumsdals*, *Monypennys*, *Moncriefs*, *Mirrons*, *Macgils*, *Orocks*, *Pitcarns*, *Prestons*, *Scots*, *Sybbalds*, *Wardlaws* and *Woods*.

Angus is bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, *Merns* and *Goury* on the North, and the *German Ocean* on the East. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, has many Lakes and Hills. The County Town is *Forfar*, from whence the Shire takes its Denomination. The first we read of who had the Title of the Earl of *Angus* was *Gilchrist*, a Great Man in *Malcom IVth's* Time; the *Cummins* had afterwards that Title, then the *Stewards*; and since the Time of *Robert III.* this Title has been in the Family of *Douglass*, who still enjoy it. Since *George Douglass* Earl of *Angus* married King *Robert III.* Daughter, they were reckon'd the first Earls of *Scotland*, and had the Honour to carry the Crown at Publick Solemnities: *Forfar*, the County

County Town, gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family, who for a long time, as was mention'd before, have carried the Title of the Family of *Douglafs*. *Dundee* is the most noted Town of this County for Strength, Situation and Trade. It has been famous upon many Accounts in the *Scots* History, and the Constable of this Town, of the Family of *Seringer*, was the King's Hereditary Standard-bearer. It held out a Siege in the Time of *Oliver*, and being taken by Storm felt the severe Effects of his Fury and Rage. It was the Birth Place of *Hector Boethius*, the *Scots* Historian, a Man famous in his Time. It has Two Churches, and a good Harbour, is adorn'd with excellent Buildings, and has a large Hospital for decay'd Townsmen. It gave Title of Viscount to *Graham* of *Clavers*, who commanded the Troops that appear'd for the late King *James* at the Revolution, and was kill'd at the Battel of *Gillicranky*. Near to this, in the Mouth of the River, lyes *Brochty Craig*, formerly very well fortify'd. There is a noble Salmon-Fishing near this Place. *Brechin*, formerly a Bishop's See, lyes upon the River South *Esk* in this County, has a stately Bridge of Two Arches over that River, is considerable for its Market of Salmon and Cattel, and gives Title of Lord to the Noble Family of *Maule*, Earl of *Panmure*. This Place is also memorable for a great Victory obtain'd over the *Danes*. Near it, at the Mouth of the same River, lyes the Town of *Montross*, a Town of good Trade, with a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burthen. It is adorn'd with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants. It gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Graham*. There are many Noblemens and Gentlemens Seats in this Country, that we have not room to mention. The chief Families here are the *Erskins*, *Ogilvies*, *Carnagies*, *Lyons*, *Grabams*, *Lindseys*, *Maules*, *Scrimgers*, *Arbushnets*, *Grays*, *Neavoys*, *Fullertons*, *Durbams*, *Hunters*. The Sheriff of the County is the Earl of South *Esk*.

The Merns has *Angus* on the South, *Mar* on the North, *Goury* on the West, and the *German* Ocean on the East. It is called the Shire of *Kincardin*, the County Town, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Bruce*. The Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The Place of chief Note in this Country is the strong Castle of *Dunnotter*, the Residence of the Hereditary Earl Marshal of *Scotland*, Chief of the Noble and Ancient Family

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

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Family of *Keith*, who have enjoy'd this Honour a long time, for their Gallantry in their War against the *Danes*. *Fordon* lyes also in this Country, famous in the Popish Times for the Relicks of *Palladius*, first Bishop of the *Scots*, which were suppos'd to be kept there. 'Tis also noted for being the Surname of *John Fordon*, the *Scotish* Historian, Author of the Book call'd the *Scoti Chronicon*, to whom the succeeding *Scots* Historians have been very much oblig'd. *Paldykirk* in this Country, which takes its Name from *Palladius*, is remarkable for its yearly Fair, which continues Three Days; and the principal Commodity bought there is coarse Cloth, which is commonly transported to the *Netherlands*. The chief Families of this Country are the *Keiths*, *Arbutnots*, *Grahams*, *Stratons*, *Strauchans*, *Burnets*, *Barelays*, *Falconers*, *Ramsseys*, *Allereds*, *Carnagies*, *Bannermans*, *Woods*. The Earl Marshal is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Mar, or the Shire of *Aberdeen*, has *Goury* and *Merns* on the South, *Buchan* on the North, *Badenoch* and part of *Perthshire* on the West, and the *German Ocean* on the East, and is about 60 Miles in Length. The chief Places of this County are old and new *Aberdeen*; old *Aberdeen* lyes a Mile North from the new Town, call'd otherwise *bon-accord*; it is situated at the Mouth of the River *Don*, which some Critics wou'd derive from the *Danube*, by the *Germans* call'd *Donaw*, by the *Polanders* *Dunaum*, and by the *Latins* *Danubium*, from whence they would infer, That the *Picts*, who inhabited this Country, were of *Scythian* Extract, and gave it this Name in remembrance of the *Donaw*, which was one of the Boundaries of their ancient Country; however that is, the Town derives its Name from this River, *Aber* in the Old *Scots* Language signifying a Bay, or the Mouth of a River. The *Don* is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perches taken in it. About half a Mile from the Town there is a stately Bridge, of one large Arch over it. This Town was formerly a Bishops Seat, and hath a Cathedral, commonly call'd *St. Machars*, a large and stately Structure; it was formerly much more magnificent, but suffer'd much at the Time of the Reformation. The chief Ornament of this Town is the King's College, on the South side of it, a neat and stately Structure. The Church and steeple are built of hewen Stone, and the Summit of the steeple resembles an Imperial Crown. Close to the Church there is a Library, well furnish'd with Books. This College was founded by Bishop *Elphinston* in 1500, and the greatest

greatest part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon him it was call'd the King's College; the Bull for it was procur'd from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1494, endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bononia*. There is in this College a Principal, a Sub-principal, who is also one of the Regents, 3 other Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and they are about adding a Professor of the Mathematicks.

New *Aberdeen* is about a Mile distant, situated on the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is the County Town, and by consequence the Seat of the Sheriffs Courts. It exceeds all the other Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Trade and Beauty. It stands in a wholesome Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon-Fishing, and the Inhabitants are generally very well bred. It stands upon 3 Hills, the main part of the Town upon the highest of 'em, and the Skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally 4 Stories high or more, and have for most part Gardens or Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a distance. From a round Hill at the West end of the City there flows Two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water which in Taste and Quality comes very near the *Spaw* in *Germany*; Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatise concerning it. In the high Street there is a Church, formerly belonging to the *Franciscans*, built of free Stone, and good Architecture. In this City lyes the *Marshall-College*, which was founded by *George Earl Marshall* in 1593, to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge. In this College there is a Principal, Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of the Mathematicks; and there was lately added a Professor of Physick. It has a very good Library, which was founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several Learned Men, and furnished with Mathematical Instruments. We have not room to mention the Benefactors, nor the Statutes of this University. The Learned Men of most note of the King's College, were *Hector Boethius* and Bishop *Leslie* both Historians, Dr. *John Forbes*, Author of the *Institutiones Historico Theologicae*, and *Irenicum*; Dr. *William Gild*, Author of Commentaries on several Books of the Scripture,

a System of Divinity, and of several Treatises against the Papists; *Arthur Johnston*, Dr. of Physick, and Rector of the University, noted for his excellent *Latin Poems*; *William Douglass*, Professor of Divinity, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, who was a Professor of Philosophy at *Basil* and *Mountauban*, where he was in such Esteem, that a National Synod of the French Protestants order'd his Philosophical Works to be printed, at the Charge of the Clergy; but he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, his Ethicks were only publish'd: Dr. *George Middleton*, Dr. *William Gordon*, both Physicians; and Dr. *James Sandilands*, Professor of the Laws. Of the Marshal College, Dr. *William Forbes*, afterwards Bishop of *Edinburgh*, whose Writings seem too much to favour the Papists; Dr. *Robert Baron*, Professor of Divinity, Author of the Book *de objecto formali fidei*, and other Treatises; Dr. *Alexander Reed*, Dr. *Duncan Liddel*, both Physicians, the latter much esteem'd for his Book *de febribus*, &c. and Dr. *Alexander Frazer*, Physician to King *Charles II.* In this City there is also a Grammar School, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having 1 Master and 3 Ushers. There is also a Musick School. The Cathedral Church, call'd that of St. *Nicolas*, to whom it was dedicated in the Popish Times, is a handsome Edifice of free Stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid; it was formerly divided into 3 Churches. The Body of this Church is adorn'd with a Tower and Steeple with Pinacles. In this Tower the Courts of the Town and County are kept. Here is also a Prison and a Workhouse. Belonging to the Town there is an Alms-house, and 3 Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-House. About a Mile from the City there is a stately Stone Bridge of Seven Arches, over the *Dee*, built by Bishop *Gavin Dumbar*. The Air of this Country, to those who are born in a hotter, seems cold, but is in it self healthful and temperate. The Summer Rains do sometimes keep back the Harvest, but seldom or never spoil it. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate, which seems a Wonder to *Danes*, *Poles* and *Prussians*, when they come into this Country, and consider that with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The general Fuel of this Country is Peat and Turf, and in some Places Wood. On the Sea Coast there is Oak, &c. in many Places, and in the mountainous parts of the Country Fir and Pine; Birch is common to both. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated;

it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats in abundance, Peas and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Physick, and Foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The Mountainous part of the Country affords very good Pasturage, and the other very good Corn; the adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the *Dutch* Fleet continually Fishing on their Coasts, from whence they reap great gain; but 'tis the humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon Fishing, and to neglect that of other Sorts. The Natives of this County are generally reckon'd to be of as mild a Temper, of as sharp Wits, and of as good a Judgment, as their Neighbours, especially those who lie West and North from them; which is ascrib'd to their Education at Schools and Universities, and to their Commerce with Foreign Nations. The Rivers of this Country abound with Fish of several Sorts, but especially Salmon and Trouts, of the latter of which there are reckon'd six Sorts, all very grateful to the Palate; and in those Rivers there is many times found Shells with Pearl. There is abundance of Wild-fowl of several Sorts in the Rivers and Mountains, and great quantity of Deer in the Woods and Forests. It abounds with Quarries of Free-stone for Building, and of Lime-stone for Cultivating the Land; there is one sort of Stones called *Elf-arrow-heads*, in a manner peculiar to this part of the Country. They seem to be of the nature of Flint, some of them like the points of Spears, and some of them of other Shapes; but such as it were impossible for any Artist to form of such brittle Matter. They are for the most part of 2 Inches, 1 Inch, or Half an inch long, and about 1 or 2 Grains thick, rough and unpolish'd, but all thin at the Edges. What is most Strange in those Stones, they are always found by Chance, but never by Search, sometimes in the common Roads and other Places, where 'tis certain there was none an Hour or two before; this happens especially during the Summer, and when the Sky is clear, so that they are probably form'd in the Air from some gross Exhalations, since they have been found in the Boots, and other Apparel of Travellers. This Shire contains in it *Mar*, with its Appurtenances, viz. *Birse*, *Glenaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strath-dee*, *Strath-don*, *Brays of Mar* and *Cromar*, most part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch* and *Strathbogy*. The latter is a large and ancient Barony, water'd

ter'd by the Rivers *Dovern* and *Bogy*, it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntly*. This Country is very Fruitful of Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine linen yarn Spun by the Women there, and sold to the Merchant. This Country is mostly inhabited by *Gordon's* Vassals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a Magnificent Castle here called *Strathbogy* from the name of the Country. The superiority of this Country was given to the Dukes Ancestor, upon the fall of the *Cummins* about 400 Years ago; by King *Robert Bruce*, who upon that occasion removed hither from the *Mers*, their original Country as has been already mentioned, where the Family possessed many considerable Baronies, by themselves and their Branches, as they do now in the North and West. There are of this Name besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyn*, *Aberdeen*, and Viscount of *Kenmure*, besides a great many Gentlemen of note in other parts of the Kingdom. This Family had many Lands bestow'd upon them for their Fidelity to their Princes, and suffer'd much by their adhering to Queen *Mary*, King *Charles I.* and King *James II.* The Country of *Mar* gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erskine*.

Bamf contains part of *Buchan*, *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzy*, *Strathavin* and *Balvany*; it is bounded by the Shire of *Aberdeen* on the South, by the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, *Murray* on the West, and the *German Ocean* on the East; the Climate and Soil is much the same with that of the Shire of *Aberdeen*. *Strathavin* is the paternal inheritance of the Family of *Gordon*, it lies upon the River of *Awin*, one of the clearest of the Kingdom; this part of the Country is fitter for Pasturage than Corn. *Balvany* is of a better Soil, yet Mountainous; the River of *Fiddich* runs through this Land, and *Glenfiddich*, which abounds with Wood and Grass, with the Castle of *Achindown*, belongs to the Family of *Gordon*. In this Country there is a Rock sufficient to afford very good Whet-stones, and Hones to the whole Island: They are so plentiful, that the Neighbours cover their Houses with them in stead of Slates. At *Balvany*, there are Springs of Allum Water, and veins of Stone in the Earth; from whence Allum is Boil'd. *Strathyla* is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds so with Lime-stone, that they build their Houses with it, and make great profit by selling their

Lime, as also their Fat Cattle, and fine linnen Yarn in their weekly Market, at the Village of *Keath*. *Ainze* lies North from *Strathyla*, and is very fruitful in Corn; upon the Banks of *Spey*, which runs through this Country, lies the *Bog of Gichy*, the Duke of *Gordons* chief Seat, the noblest Pallace in the North, where he has pleasant Gardens and a large Park, he is Proprietor of this part of the Country. *Boyne* a small Country, fruitful on the Coast, but Mountainous elsewhere; in this stands the Town of *Cullen* an ancient Royal Borough, but has no Port for Trade, and is chiefly noted for its fruitful Land, and the Earl of *Finlater's* House in the Neighbourhood. *Bamf*, the chief Town of the County, lies at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, but has no Port, and by consequence little Trade, except from its Corn and the Salmon fishing of the River; most of this Country is possessed by the *Ogilvies* and their Vassals; the chief of them here is the Earl of *Finlater*, whose Ancestors came hither from *Angus*; from this Family are descended those of *Boyne* and *Bamf*. This is a very ancient and noble Name, who is their chief must be left to the Heralds; but the Earl of *Airley* is placed in the Lists of Parliament before the Earl of *Finlater*. *Buchan*, the principal Town of this place is *Frazerburgh* a Sea Port, and *Peter-head* another. Near the Ruins of the Castle of *Slains*, there are several Springs of petryfying Water, about some Hundreds of Paces from the Sea, which make very white and excellent Lime; the Village of *Turref* is the pleasantest of all this Country, is a place noted for Hunting and Hawking, and has many Gentlemens Seats about it. *Formartin* lies betwixt *Tiban* and *Don*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, and well inhabited. *Buchan* has been noted for its Earls, both of the *Gummins* and *Stuarts*, the former were great Men in the Reigns of *Alexander II.* and *III.* and whilst the *English* usurpation lasted in the Reign of *Edward I.* &c. but ruin'd themselves by adhering to that Interest; there were very great Men of the Family of *Stewart* of this Title, particular *John Stewart*, youngest Son to *John Duke of Albany*, who in the Reign of *Henry VII.* of *France* contributed chiefly with the 7000 *Scots* under his Command, to the famous Victory of *Baugy*, the greatest that ever was obtain'd over the *English* in *France*, wherein the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Henry V.* of *England* was kill'd; for this Service the Earl of *Buchan* was made Constable of *France*.

Garioch, the principal place here is *Innerury*, near which *Robert Bruce* tho' Sick, and carry'd in a Horse-litter, defeated *John Cummin*, and those who adher'd to him, for keeping the Kingdom under subjection to *Edward I.* of *England*. This was the first Victory which King *Robert* gain'd, and laid the Foundation of the overthrow of the *English* Government, and of their Faction in *Scotland*. Near this place also in 1411. *Alexander Stewart*, Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the *Isles*, in the Bloody Battle of the *Harlaw*; this Valley is well inhabited, and abounds with Gentlemens Seats and Villages, among which *Lesley* is remarkable for giving name to that ancient and great Family. The principal Families in the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Bamf*, are the *Gordons*, *Keiths*, *Hays*, *Erskines*, *Ogilvies*, *Forbesses*, *Lesleys*, *Meldrums*, *Udnys*, *Seatons*, *Skeens*, *Strauchans*, *Fergusons*, *Bannermans*, *Fullertons*, *Urquharts*, *Innesses*, *Abercrommays*. The principal Rivers of this Country are *Dee*, which runs through the *Grampian* Hills from its Source to its Mouth; that part of the Country is not very fit for Corn, but what they have is very good. Those Mountains abound with Flocks of black Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Goats: The Beef and Mutton of these Parts is of a delicious Taste, and the Wooll is very much valued for its whiteness and softness. The Air of the Country is in general wholsom. The Inhabitants strong, healthful and frugal; the Water of this River is very clear, which makes its Salmon excellent. It has many Seats of Persons of Quality upon it, and Forests of tall Fir; it receives several other Rivers into it. The Tract of Land on this River called *Cromar*, abounds so with Corn, that its called the *Granary* of the Neighbouring Country. Near to this lies *Aboyne*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*; and upon the River lies *Kincardin*, noted for its yearly Fair at *Midsummer*. *Don*, tho' much less than the *Dee*, runs through a much better Country; it takes its rise in the Mountains, betwixt *Mar* and *Strathawin*; It runs through the Valley called *Strathdon*, fruitful in Corn and Grass. Upon this River lie several Castles and Houses belonging to the *Gordons*, *Erskins*, *Strauchans* and *Forbesses*, which noble and ancient Family derives their Name and Origin from the Parish of *Forbess* in this Country. The *Frazers* have also Seats upon this River. The Country about *Kintore*, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Keith*, is very fruitful in Corn; the other lesser Rivers in those Countries we have not room to mention.

Murray has *Badenoch* and the Shire of *Inverness* on the West, *Banff* on the East, the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, and part of *Badenoch* and *Mar* on the South. The Climate and Soil of this Country is the best in all the North of *Scotland*; so that when the neighbouring Countries suffer much by the extremity of the Winter, this Country suffers no great Damage either by the Rigour of Frosts, or continuance of Snows; whence the Inhabitants boast, and not without Truth, that they have 40 more clear Days in a Year than any of their Neighbours. This Country is productive of every thing that grows in any other part of the Kingdom, and abounds particularly with Corn, and Fruit, and all in very good Season, so that their Harvest is done here while their Neighbours are scarcely begun; it is fitter for Corn than Pasturage, tho' they have enough of the latter in the upper places of the Country, and no Country is better provided with Bread and Meat; the Inhabitants on the Coasts apply themselves to Fishing, wherein they excel their Neighbours. This Country from the Mouth of *Nesse*, to the Mouth of *Spey*, according to the Roads from Town to Town, is 34 *Scots* Miles, which are a fifth part larger than *English* Miles, but it is of an unequal breadth, and the fruitfullest Soil seldom exceeds 7 Miles in breadth. The Country in general is Champian, and low, but sometimes rises into pleasant Hills, and the Soil most part Sandy, but always mix'd with Clay, and is very fruitful when manur'd. Besides those 2 Rivers, it has the *Nairn*, *Findorne* and *Loffie*. The River *Nesse* takes its rise from Lake *Coich*, not far from the *Irish* Sea, and is called *Coich* for some Miles. When running Northeast it falls into *Loch-Garrif*, and is called by that name; then falls into a small Lake called *Eawick*, then running Southeast for two Miles, it falls into *Lochnesse*, which extends it self into 24 Miles in length, and is of an unknown Depth. This Lake, tho' every where surrounded with a barren and uncultivated Soil, never Freezes, nor does the River *Nesse* it self; which running about 4 Miles after it comes out of the Lake, washes the Town of *Inverness*, and falls into *Murray Firth*. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strathberin* from *Glentarf*, and dividing the Valley to which it gives the name of *Strath-nairn*, runs Southeast, and falls into *Murray Firth* at the Town of *Nairn*. *Findorn* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch*; and being called *Herin* for a long way, gives the name of *Strathberin* to the Valley it runs through. It takes the name of

of *Findorn*, and running by *Tarnaway*, the Town of *Forress*, and the Abby of *Kinloss*, falls also into *Murray Firth*, where it forms a very safe Harbour. *Loffie* rises a few Miles above the Town of *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. *Spey*, a large, clear and rapid River, rises from a Lake of its own name, in the Hills betwixt *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*; its course is South-east, is every where hedg'd in with high Mountains and large Woods; is increased with many other Rivers and Torrents from the Mountains, until it come within six Miles of the Sea, where it runs through a plain and well inhabited Country, and does much Damage by its Inundations; it has no Harbour, and scarce admits little Boats; the Tide does not flow up a Mile in it; many times in the heat of Summer it swells by Westerly Winds, tho' their be no Rain. It abounds most with Salmon of any River in the Island except *Dee* and *Don*, to which it is also equal taking one Year with another, for there is annually pickl'd and exported 80 or 100 Lafts, and all these taken in a few Months of the Summer, and within the space of one Mile, at a Village called *Germab*. It abounds with Fish to the very Head, but most of these are used for home Consumption, and taken either with Hooked Tridents by Day, or in Wicker Baskets, or little Boats cover'd with Hides by Night; none dare venture into those Boats but the Natives who are accustomed to them, and pass this River in them for most part without any Danger. The gainful Fishery of this River, formerly belonged to the Abby of *Plushcardin*: A cunning Prior having obtain'd the Grant of it from one of the Kings of *Scotland*, who calling at the Abbey on a Journey, and finding but mean Entertainment the Prior excused it by his Poverty, and the King bidding him ask a Boon, he begg'd a few Furlongs of the River, which he said belong'd to no body, and so obtain'd it. This Country is divided into two Shires; the greater called the Shire of *Elgin*, and the lesser called the Shire of *Nairn*. The principal Towns in this County are *Innerness*, where there's a Timber Bridge over the River *Nesse*. This Town is very conveniently situated for Trade, and has a Harbour for Ships of a lesser size. The Kings of *Scotland* formerly lived here in the Castle, situated on a pleasant Hill, from whence there's a fine Prospect into the Town and Neighbouring Country, which is very fruitful. The common Drink in those Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer, and they used to have good *French* Wine very cheap; but they prefer *Aquavita* of

their own extracting from Ale and Spice, to the richest Wines, drink plentifully of it themselves, and are very liberal to their Friends. The Natives of this Country being furnish'd with a Bottle of this Liquor and some Cheese, they will undertake the greatest Journies in the Winter on foot without any other Provision. Further East on the Coast lyes *Castle Stuart*, a Seat belonging to the Earls of *Murray*. *Nairn* lyes on the Mouth of the River of that Name, upon which there are many Seats of Persons of Quality. Near the Castle of *Caddel*, upon that River, there's a Vein of Fire-stone, and many Signs of Copper. Upon *Findorn* River there are many Gentlemens Seats pleasantly situated, particularly *Tarnway*, the old Castle and Seat of the Earls of *Murray*. A little lower on the other side stands the Town of *Forres*, as pleasantly situated as any in the North; the Kings formerly resided here in a Castle that is now ruinous; and lower stood formerly the noble Abbey of *Kinlos*. On the Road to *Forres* there's a large Pillar of one Stone, being a Monument of a Victory obtain'd by King *Malcolm Mac Kenneth* against the Forces of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*; the Inscription is now worn off. Betwixt this Place and *Elgin* there's a vast many Villages and Gentlemens Seats, that we have not room to mention. *Elgin*, formerly a Bishops See, lyes on the River *Loffie*, which washes it on the East and North. It is situated in a very fruitful Soil, tho' somewhat sandy. There's the Ruins of a Castle on the East of the Town, which was demolish'd during the Wars with the *Danes*. There was a noble Cathedral here, which for Largeness, Splendor, Magnificence and Workmanship, had scarce its Equal in the Kingdom. The Bishop's usual Place of Residence was at the Castle of *Spynie*, within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods. There's a Lake here that abounds with Wild Fowl of all sorts, particularly Swans, which feed upon an Herb in the Lake that never appears above Water, and seems, with many other Plants of this Climate, to be unknown to the Botanists. Above *Elgin*, *Forresse* and *Nairn*, lyes that part of the Country call'd the *Brae of Murray*, no way comparable to the lower part in Fruitfulness; and beyond this there are Mountains, Woods and green Valleys. *Strath-berin*, which lyes upon the River so call'd, abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams. It belongs to the Lord *Frazer* of *Lovat* and his Vassals. *Strath-Nairn*, upon the River of that Name, is a better Soil, and possess'd by several

Several Gentlemen. *Strath-Heriu* is very well inhabited, and abounds with little Towns and Villages. In this Country lyes *Lochmoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Makumtoish*, the Chief of that Clan, has his Seat. This Tribe is call'd *Clanchattan*; they abound not only in this Tract, but in other Parts of *Murray*; the *Macphersons* of *Badenoch*, and the *Ferchardsons* of Upper *Murray*, are their Offspring. The Family of *Dumbar* is Hereditary Sheriffs of the Shire of *Elgin*. This Country of *Murray* gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*, descended from the Famous Earl of *Murray*, who was Regent in King *James VIth's* Minority. The other remarkable Families in this Country are the *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Innesses*, *Brodies*, *Dumbars*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackumtoishes*, *Frazers*, *Campbells*, *Rosses*, *Urquharts*.

The Shire of *Innerness* contains part of *Murray-Land* which lyes near the Town, *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the South part of *Rosse*. That part of it which lyes in *Murray*, together with the Town it self, is already describ'd. *Lochaber*, which in the Old *Scots* Tongue signifies the Mouth of Lakes, lyes West from *Innerness*; it abounds with Pasturage and Woods; and its Lakes and Rivers are full of Fish. The Place of chief Note here is *Inverlochty*, anciently a Place of great Strength and Trade, but was destroy'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*; it was new fortify'd at the Time of the Revolution by King *William's* Order, and has a good Garrison in it commanded by Major-General *Maitland*. *Lochaber* is noted in History for *Banquo*, its famous Thane, about the Year 1050, who was murther'd by *Macbeth* the Tyrant because of a Prophecy, That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years, which accordingly happen'd, for his Son flying into *Wales* married the Prince of North *Wales's* Daughter, by whom he had *Walter*, afterward *Stewart* of *Scotland*, from whom the present Royal Family is descended. The Families of Note in this County are the *Stewarts*, *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Innesses*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackumtoishes*, *Frazers*, *Forbesses*, *Dumbars*, *Macphersons*, and *Macleods*. This Shire did formerly contain all the Country from *Loch-levin* to the *Orkney* Isles along the Western Coast, besides the Western Isles, and the Family of *Gordon* was Hereditary Sheriffs of it, but now 'tis divided into several Shires.

Cromarty lyes North from *Innerness*, is a small County, and derives its Name from the little Town of *Cromarty*, which lyes on a Bay of the same Name. The Hereditary Sheriff

Sheriff is *Urquhart* of *Cromarty*. This County gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Mackenzie*. The Bay of *Cromarty* is one of the largest and safest Harbours that can be, from whence Geographers and Mariners gave it the Name of *Portus salutis*, i. e. the Harbour of Safety.

Rosse, which in the ancient *Scots* Language signifies a Promontory or Peninsula, lyes betwixt the East and West Sea, and has many Bays or Inlets of the Sea, especially on the Western Coast, which abound with Fish, particularly Herring. The Soil is for most part mountainous, barren, abounds with Woods and Pasturage, but has little Corn; the want of which is made up by their numerous Flocks of Cattel, Deer, &c. The first Tract towards the South West is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Sky* by a narrow Firth. Next to this lyes a little Tract call'd *Glenelcheg*, the Paternal Estate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, whose chief Seat is call'd Castle *Glendonon*, which lyes in an Island of the above mention'd Firth; several small Rivers run into this Firth. Further North on the same Coast lyes *Lock-ew*, with thick Woods on all sides, where a great deal of Iron was formerly made. A little further, North *Lock-brien* runs into the Country, and is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing every Year. The Inland Parts above this Coast are call'd *Ard-rosse*, i. e. the highest part of the Country, which is full of Mountains, and uninhabited. Above this Bay lyes a little Tract call'd *Coigach*; next lyes *Assynt*, betwixt the River *Chircaig* and *Cheuliscong Bay*. There is a noted Promontory here which runs a great way into the Sea, and affords great Store of Marble. This little Tract is barren of Corn, and thinly inhabited, but abounds with Horses, Black Cattel, and Deer. That part of *Rosse* next to *Murray Firth*, tho' pretty mountainous, is very fruitful in Corn, towards the Shore, and on the Banks of the Rivers. Fruit-Trees and Herbs are much better here than could be expected from the Climate. The Peninsula, which lyes betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is call'd *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shore of which stands the Town, call'd the *Ghanrie* of *Rosse*, formerly a Bishops See. It is pleasantly situated in a Valley, betwixt pleasant and fruitful Hills. It had a stately Cathedral, and a Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a noble House here. *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lyes near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and is now possess'd by the Lord *Lovat*, on the River

ver of *Connel*, which falls into the Bay of *Cromarty*, the Earl of *Seaforth* has a Castle call'd *Kildun*. This River is remarkable for curious Pearl, which are frequently found in it, as they are also in other Rivers of this Country, and the Shire of *Aberdeen*. About a Mile from the Mouth of this River lyes *Dingwal*, a small Town, in a fruitful Soil. Near this Place, towards the North, rises a large and rugged Mountain call'd *Weves*, with abundance of Tops, from whence the neighbouring green Valleys are watered with streams. On the North of the *Firth* lyes the Castle of *Fowls*, the Seat of the Chief of the Ancient Family of *Monro*. A little lower on the same Shore lyes the Castle of *Balnagowan*, the Seat of the Chief of the ancient Name of *Ross* in this Country; and a little lower lyes *Milton*, the Seat of the ancient Family of *Innes*. The next Bay is call'd the *Firth* of *Tayn*, from a Town of that Name which lyes upon it, and is the head Town of the Shire of *Tayn*, which, with the Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Innerness*, comprehends the whole Country call'd *Ross*; it is situated in a fruitful Country, and was noted in the Times of Popery for a Church dedicated to St. *Doctes*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. This Bay is unsafe for Ships, runs a great way up into the Country, divides *Ross* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbit*; here the Country is very fruitful. *Strathcharron*, so call'd from the River which divides it, is a woody Country, abounds with tall Fir Trees, Horses, and Black Cattel. This Country of *Ross* formerly had its own Earls, but in the Time of King *James III*, was annex'd to the Crown. The chief Families here have been mention'd in the Description of the Country.

Sutherland has *Ross* on the South, *Caithness* on the North-East, *Affynt* on the West, and *Stranaver*, which is part of it, on the North; the whole is call'd the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Sutherland*, for its Cathedral Church, and for its 4 annual Fairs. *Sutherland* in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Fish, Fowl, Sheep, Black Cattel, and Deer. *Caithness* was formerly reckon'd part of this Country, but is now a distinct Shire by it self. The Valleys are very pleasant, and well inhabited; and what proves the Climate and Soil to be much better than could be expected from its Northerly Situation, Saffron grows very well, and comes to Maturity in the Earl of *Sutherland's* Gardens at *Dunrobbin*. It has Three remarkable Forests, besides

besides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleasure in Hunting and Fowling. Those Forests and Woods abound with Deer, and wild Fowls of many sorts. There is one sort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Knag*, it much resembles a Parrot, and digs its Nest with its Beak in Trunks of Oak. In the West of this Country there is a mountainous and woody Tract of Ground, and 'tis observable that all the Deer bred in the Mountains of *Arkil* in this Tract have forked Tails, by which they are easily distinguish'd from the rest. There are many Rivers here, which, tho' but small, are full of Fish, and they make the Valleys very fruitful. There are about 60 Lakes in this Country, which abound with Fish and various sorts of Fowl, as Swans, Ducks and Geese, of many Kinds. The greatest Lake is *Lochskin*, which is 14 Miles in Length. In many of those Lakes there are Islands, very pleasant for Habitation in the Summer. In the Isle of *Brora* the Earl of *Sutherland* has a House, that he makes use of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound there: And in some of those Lakes and Rivers there is found many times Pearls of great value. There are Silver Mines also in this Country, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Free-Stone. No Rats will live in this Country, tho' they abound in *Caithness*, which borders with it, on dry Marches. *Sutherland* abounds so with Bays, Rivers and Lakes, that there is scarce a Farm in the whole Country but what's wash'd with fresh or salt Water; so that the Inhabitants have Store of Fish and Fowl. The Barley of this Country is reckon'd excellent. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities, which are Corn, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wooll, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, &c. The Bays and Coasts abound with Seals, Whales sometimes, and Shell Fish of all sorts. *Sutherland* is from East to West about 55 Miles in Length, and from South to North 22 Miles broad. *Strathnaver* is separated from this Country by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the Ocean. It derives its Name from the River *Naver*, which runs thro' it. The Country abounds with high Mountains, upon which the Snow lyes long. There are many Lakes in the Valleys. It abounds with Woods, and has good Harbours. It has little Corn, but abounds with Cattel. There are great Herds of Black Cattel, Goats, Sheep, and Horses, and plenty of Deer; but the Woods are infested with ravenous Wolves, which are

more

more frequent here than in any other part of the Island. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fish, from whence the Natives reap great Profit, especially from their Salmon. They have Iron Works also in this Country. Their Commodities are Fat Black Cattel, and young Horses, which they carry to the neighbouring Fairs. They export Salt Beef, Hides, Deer-Skins, Sheep-Skins, Tallow, Butter and Cheese. There are several Monuments of Victories here obtain'd against the *Danes*. The Inhabitants delight much in Hunting, and despise them that do not; so that they have Venison always in plenty. The People of this and the neighbouring Countries are strong, courageous, frugal, capable of enduring Fatigue, civil to Strangers, chearful and plain-hearted; they live in Villages, the Situation not being proper for Towns. The Two Places of most Note in it are *Borwe* and *Toung*, the latter is the principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, Chief of the ancient Sirname of *Mackay*, who is the chief Proprietor of this Country, but holds it of the Earl of *Sutherland*, to whose Eldest Son it gives Title of Lord. From East to West it is 34 Miles in Length, and from South to North in some Places 12 Miles broad, and in others only 6. There are many Lakes here, the chief of which are *Loch-navern* and *Loch-lyol*; there is an Island in the latter, which is inhabited in the Summer-time. There are several Islands on the Northern Coast of this Country. The Earls of *Sutherland* were formerly of the Name of *Sutherland*, a very ancient and honourable Family, to the Heiress of whom a Son of the House of *Gordon* was married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have claim'd a long time Precedency in the Parliament of *Scotland*, as the first Earl of the Kingdom. It has always been accounted a Warlike Family. They have great Royalties, as being Admiral of that and some of the neighbouring Countries, and all the Gentlemen of that Country hold of them. The Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The chief Names here are the *Gordons*, *Sutherlands*, *Murrays*, *Mackays*, *Grays*, *Clangunnins*, *Seil-thomas's*, *Seil-johns's*, and *Seil-phaleys*. Not far from *Enbo* there is a Stone Cross, which was erected as a Monument for a King of the *Danes*, who was kill'd and buried there.

Catbness is divided from *Sutherland* by the Mountain *Ord*, and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far as *Knockfin*. On the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, and on the North by *Peniland Firth*. The Soil on the Coast is low, and

and fruitful in Corn. The Coasts and Rivers abound with Fish, and the Mountains with Black Cattel, Sheep, &c. The Soil is moist and clayie, which makes their Harvest late. They want Wood, but have it in Exchange from *Strathnaver* for Corn. They have many Lakes and Rivers which abound with Fish. There are many little Towns and Villages in this Country, which are very well inhabited, and there are many Gentlemens Seats; but the People in general are more addicted to good Chear than to build good Houses. The best House in this Country is *Castle Sinclair*, anciently call'd *Gernigo*, the Seat of the Earls of *Cairness*, who have since call'd it *Castle Sinclair*, from their own Sirname. They have several other Castles in this Country, and are the Hereditary Sheriffs of it.

The chief Names here are the *Sinclairs*, the Chief of whom is the Lord *Sinclair* of *Ravensheugh* in *Fife*; his Ancestors possess'd *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied with the Royal Family of *Denmark*, but by the ill Husbandry of one of the Family upon that account, call'd *William the waste*, they lost those Countries; but there are many Gentlemen Families of this Name in those Isles, and in other Parts of the Kingdom. The *Keiths* and *Mowats* have also Possessions in this Country. It is about 21 Miles from East to West and about 30 from South to North. The chief Town of this Country is *Weik*, from whence it is call'd the Shire of *Weik*. This Town lyes conveniently for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eastern Coast. *Thurso*, another Town with a good Harbour, lyes also on the Northern Coast, in a little Bay.

The Shire of *Orkney* contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, but we refer the Description of them to its proper place, among that of the Islands, thinking it best to follow the Method of other Scots Historians and Geographers, who all of 'em describe the Isles apart, and begun with the Western Isles.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Western Isles of Scotland.

THESE Islands lye in the *Deucalidon* Sea; they were by ancient Geographers call'd *Æbuda*, *Æmoda*, *Hemoda*, and *Acmoda*, and by later Writers they have been call'd *Hebrides*; the first of 'em was reckon'd *The Isle of Man*, which having been for a long time subject to *England* we pass it by, as we do *Boot* and *Arran*, which have been already describ'd in our Account of the Shire of *Boot*. The first we take notice of is *Alisa*, in the Mouth of *Clyde*, a steep Rock, something resembling the *Bass*, in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Vessels comes thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea Fowl, especially *Solan* Geese, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. Near the Isle of *Boot* there lyes Two Islands, call'd *Cumbra* the greater and lesser, the first is about a Mile in Length, has a Chapel upon it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckon'd by the Natives good against all Diseases; the other Island is less, and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the lesser abounds with Deer. Near the Isle of *Arran* *Flada*, a small Island, abounds with Rabbits. South West from *Boot* lyes *Mernock*, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn. About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintyre* lyes *Avona*, which signifies a good Harbour. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets when they were Masters of the Isles. The next remarkable Island is *Gigaia*, 4 Miles from *Kintyre*, 6 Miles in Length, and a Mile and a half in Breadth.

There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Mackneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dyes a Crimson colour, and *crostil* which dyes a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here; they have also a Medicinal Well, which they reckon good against all Diseases. A quarter of a Mile South lies *Cary*, about a Mile in compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Jura* lies 12 Miles from *Gigaia*, is 24 Miles long, and 6 or 7 broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes part of the Shire of that name.

This

This is reckon'd one of the wholsomeft places in Scotland; it abounds with Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattle, has many good Springs, and one againft Nauſeouſneſs of the Stomach and Stone; there are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Iſland. We inſtanced in the longevity of the Inhabitants in the ſecond Chapter of Trade; they have one Church here called *Killearn*; two Miles from *Jura* lies *Scarba*, four Miles long and one broad. We have mentioned the extraordinary Tides here before.

Near to theſe lie many Iſlands of leſs Note, which we have not room to name. *Liſmore*, formerly the Seat of the Biſhop of *Argyle*, lies betwixt *Ila* and *Jura*, is 8 Miles long and two broad, and beſides the Commodities common to the reſt of the Iſlands has Minerals in it. *Bernera*, formerly a Sanctuary in Popiſh times, has a noble Wood of *Ew*. Weſt from *Jura* lies *Ila* 24 Miles long, in ſome places 8, and in others 16 broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattle, has ſtore of Deer and Lead Mines, with Limeſtone in vaſt quantitics. It has ſeveral Rivers that abound with ſalmon, ſeveral freſh water Lakes with Salmon, and other Fiſh of ſeveral ſorts, one of them called *Lochgairm* is Miles round, and has an Iſland with Forts upon it. *Lochfinlagan* is 3 Miles in Circumference, abounds with Salmon, Trouts and Eells, and has an Iſland in it, where *Macdonald* King of the Iſles had his Reſidence, and made it the Seat of his Government. The Ruins of his Court are ſtill to be ſeen here. There are ſeveral freſh water Lakes in this Iſland with Forts upon them; it has alſo a Medicinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diſeaſes. There are ſeveral Caves here, one of them capable of 200 Men. There are 4 Churches and a Chappel in this Iſland; the moſt remarkable of which is *St. Columbus's* Church, it gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyle*, but *Campbel* *Caddel* is the chief Proprietor, and is the Steward of the Crown here; there are many ſmall Iſlands about this which we cannot mention. Two Leagues North from *Ila* lies *Colonſa*, ſeparated from *Oranſa* only by Tide of Flood. *Oranſa* is 4 Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Graſs. It has alſo a Church and a Chappel, and had formerly a Monaſtry dedicated to *St. Columbus*. The chief Inhabitants here are the *Macduffies*. *Colonſa* is 4 Miles in length and a Mile broad, not ſo fruitful as the other; there is one Church and 2 ruinous Chappels in this Iſle, ſome freſh water Lakes abounding with Trouts, and ſeveral Forts. The Na-

tives have a Tradition that *Pigmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor. 12 Miles from *Isa* lies the Isle of *Mul*, 24 Miles in length, and as much in breadth; it lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold and moist, but qualified by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist, take a large Dose of *Aqua Vita* for a Corrective, and chew a piece of Charmel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenness. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattel of all sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with Wild Fowl and very fine Hawks; their Horses are little, but very sprightly; their Black Cattel make excellent Meat; their Corn is Barley and Oats; it formerly abounded with Wood, but most of it is now cut; the Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattel, affords good Fuel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the West side, is a good anchoring place; upon this stands the Castle of *Duart*, the Seat of the Chief of the ancient Family of *Macklean*, of whom Sir *John Macklean* is the present Representative; they were the chief Proprietors of this Island, but Sir *John* being forfeited 'tis possess'd by the Duke of *Argyle*. There are Two other Castles, and several other anchoring places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Muscles, which breed Pearl. There are also some fresh Water Lakes in it, which afford Trouts, Eels, &c. There are several lesser Isles which lie about it, and in its Bays; some of which are very fruitful, and some are impregnable. The Bay called *Loch Leffan*, abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish; there are two Parish Churches in this Island. Near this lies the Island of *St. Columbus*, two Miles in length, and above a Mile broad; it abounds with all things produced in this Climate, was noted for ancient Monuments, and particularly as being the Residence of *St. Columbus*, famous for his Discipline and Sanctity. It had two Monasteries, one for Men and another for Women, besides several Chappels endowed by the Kings of *Scotland* and of the Isles; it is called in the *Irish* Language *J. Colmkil*, some call it *Jona*.

The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here, among the Ruins there is still to be seen a Burial place, in which the Kings of *Scotland*, and the Chiefs of the Tribes of the Western Isles were buried; the Inscriptions of most of them are worn off, but 3 remarkable Inscriptions still remain. The Inscription in the middle is *Tumulus Regum Scotiae*,

tie, i. e. the Tomb of the Kings of *Scotland*, wherein 40 of them are said to have been burried; that on the Right-hand has an Inscription importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Ireland*, wherein 'tis said 4 of them are buried. That on the Left has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Norway*, wherein 'tis said 4 of them were buried. Next to the Tomb of the Kings was the Tomb of *Macdonald* of *Ila*. In the Westend of the burying place were the Tombs of two ancient Tribes of the *Macdonalds*, and of the Chief of the *Macleans*, whose Statues lies in Armour as big as the Life. *St. Maries Church* in this Island is built in form of a Cross; the Choir 20 Yards long, and the Cupulo 21 Foot square, the Body of the Church 20 Yards long, and the 2 cross Isles 10 Yards each. There are 2 Chappels on each side the Choir, the Entry to which opens with large Pillars neatly carv'd in Bass-relief. The Steeple is large, and the Doors and Windows, &c. curiously carv'd.

There is a large Altar of very fine Marble. Several of the Abbots are buried within the Church. There is another Church South from this call'd *St. Owrans*, where they allege a Saint of that Name was buried. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiasticks, and in a manner the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*; and tho' the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves, were subject to him, as is mention'd by *Bede*. Several lesser Islands lay near this, which were subject to the Monastery. Six Miles West from this Island lyes *Tire-iy*, 8 Miles long and 3 broad; it is reckon'd to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in Necessaries for Human Life, it abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish and Fowl, has a fresh Water Lake, with an Island and an old Castle in it, and has an Harbour for long Boats, which are us'd in that Country: It formerly belong'd to the Family of *Macklean*, but now to the Duke of *Argile*. There is one Church in this Island call'd *Sorobi*. Near this lye 2 Islands call'd *Kerniburg*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art makes them impregnable. About half a League to the North-East lyes the Isle of *Coll* 12 Miles long and 2 broad, and is very fruitful; it has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and a fresh Water Lake that has Trouts and Eels. The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Macklean*. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling than are to be found on the Coasts of the neighbouring Isles and Continent. There are many other

other little Isles here that we cannot mention. North from this lyes the Isle of *Rum*, 16 Miles long and 6 broad; it is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful; it is but thinly inhabited, and the Sea Fowl lay their Eggs here in such Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivers of this Island afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, especially those call'd Puffins. There are also abundance of Deer in the Mountains. The Proprietor is *Macklean of Coll*. Half a Mile from *Rum* lyes *Canney*, 2 Miles long and 1 broad, surrounded with a high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Grass, and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North End there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass when any Ship comes near it. It abounds with wild Geese about *August*, has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North-East. The Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. *Muck* lyes South-West of *Rum*, is about 4 Miles in Circumference; fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks. *Egg* lyes not far from *Colla*, is 3 Miles in Length, and a Mile and a half in Breadth, and the whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South End of it there is a Mountain, and on the top of that a high Rock, of about 150 Paces in Circumference, with a fresh Water Pool in the middle of it; there is only one Pass up to it, so that it is a natural Fort. On the South-West side of the Isle there is a Cave capable of containing some Hundreds of People, and there are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors are some of the *Mackdonalds*.

North from this lyes *Sky*, 42 Miles long, and in some places 20, and in others 30 Miles broad; it is separated from the Shire of *Inverness*, to which it belongs, by a narrow Firth, where a Man may easily call from one side to t'other. It is very high Land as well on the Coast as up in the Country, where there are 7 high Mountains that ly near one another, almost in the Center of the Island. It has a great deal of arable Ground, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. We have already in the Second Chapter given an Account of the various Product of this Island with Relation to Trade, which we shall not repeat. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Convenience of Fishing and other Trade, and about 30 Rivers, which

afford Salmon, and many of 'em black Muscles, which breed Pearl. There are many fresh Water Lakes here well stor'd with Trouts and Eels. St. Columbus's Lake has an Island and a Chappel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Her- ring all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them without Salt for 8 Months, without any other Art then taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks and hanging 'em up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath a-cross the House. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbar, &c. abound on this Coast, as do Oyfters, and all other sorts of Shell Fish. The Sea Plants here are *Ling ich*, *Slake*, *Dulse*, and *Alga Marina*, all which are applied by the Natives to physical Uses. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roofs of some of which there drops a Water that petrifies into a white limy Substance; one of 'em in Slate, call'd the Golden Cave, is said to be 7 Miles long. Here are many Monuments, some of single Stones, erected, others of Heaps laid together; the true History of which seems to be lost, and succeeded by meer Fables. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coast that seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds, and so near one another, that by a Beacon fir'd on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread thro' the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War, and others above Ground capable only of one Person, which seem to have been design'd for Contemplation. The Fuel of this Island is Peat, Turf, and Coal; and in the Ashes of their Peat there's sometimes found Cakes of Iron. The Cattel here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the *Alga Marina*, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that End as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water Fowl of many sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles.

Soa-Brettil lyes a Quarter of a Mile South of *Sky*, is 5 Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West side it is cover'd with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling. Not far from this lyes *Oronsa*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, and in the latter is said to excel any other of the Isles. A League farther North lyes *Pabbay*. It excels in Pasturage, and the Cows here give double the Milk they give in *Sky*. It is about 2 Miles in

Circum-

Circumference, and the Coasts abound with Lobsters, and other Shell Fish. On the North side of *Sky* lyes *Scalpa*, 5 Miles in Circumference, it has Wood in several parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass. A little further North lyes *Rafay*, 7 Miles long and 3 broad; it has much Wood, but is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the East side of it there is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West side there is abundance of Caves, where the People lodge who go thither in the Summer upon the Account of Fishing or grazing of Cattel. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants as if he were a Prince. A Quarter of a Mile further North lyes *Rona*, 3 Miles in Length; 'tis fruitful in Pasturage, and the Rocks about it are of Hectick Stone. *Altvig* lyes on the South-West Corner of *Sky*, is 2 Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast Shoals of Herring about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing-Boats. *Fladda*, Two Leagues distant, is but 2 Miles in Compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all sorts, and for big Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea Fowl, call'd *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of Plovers comes hither from *Sky* in the beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are several Rocks about this Island, particularly one, call'd *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a fresh Water Spring, and makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. Half a League from hence lyes the Rock call'd *Jeskar*, much resorted to by fishing Vessels, and noted for Scurvygrass of an extraordinary Size and sweet Taste. Five Leagues South-West lyes *Ascrib*, about 2 Miles in Compass; it has good Pasturage, and abounds with Fish on its Coast. There are several other lesser Isles which lye near *Sky*, that we have not room to mention; there are particularly 8, which lye in one of its Bays call'd *Loch Faillord*. The Natives of *Sky*, and the neighbouring Islands, have a peculiar way of curing the Distempers they are incident to by Simples of their own Product, in which they are successful to a Miracle; they have also several Medicinal Wells, but we have not room to insist upon these Things. Eighty Miles West from *Sky* there lyes

9 Islands, the chief of which is *Vatersa*, that, besides many other Conveniencies, has a large Harbour, capable of the greatest Ships, where, at stated Times, great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the neighbouring Countries. Two Miles from *Vatersa* lyes *Barra*, 7 Miles long, it is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod-Fishing. The Sea enters this Island at a small Channel, and afterwards enlarges it self into a round Bay, in which there is an Island with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-East side, where there is Plenty of Fish; and the Rivers on the East side abound with Salmon. The Soil is capable of producing all sorts of Herbs and Roots. In the Northern part there is a green Hill, on the top of which there is a Well of fresh Water, from whence flows a Stream that carries with it into the neighbouring Sea little shapeless Animals, somewhat resembling Cockles; and upon an Ebb abundance of Shell Fish are found in the Sands, which the Natives think are the Product of those that come from this Well. About a Quarter of a Mile South from *Barra* lyes *Kismul*, the Seat of *Mackneil* of *Barra*, which is encompass'd with a Stone Wall 2 Stories high, within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island and a Chappel, where the *Mackneils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, very ignorant and superstitious. There are several other lesser Islands here belonging to *Mackneil*, some of 'em fruitful enough in Corn and Grass, others left for Pasturage, and some of 'em remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very healthful and hospitable. They have abundance of Sea Fowl, and when they kill any of 'em for Use they salt them with the Ashes of burnt Sea Ware, which preserve them from Putrefaction. *Mackneil* of *Barra* is very much respected by the Inhabitants, who apply to him in all their Wants, and particularly when any of either Sex want a suitable Match, with which he takes care to provide them. He holds his Lands of Sir *Donald Macdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 Pound *per Annum*, and a Hawk, if requir'd, and is oblig'd to furnish him a certain Number of Men on extraordinary Occasions. Betwixt *Barra* and *Vist* there lye 14 small Islands, which we have not room to describe. A little North of *Barra* lyes *South Vist*, 21 Miles long, in some places 3, and in others 4 Miles broad; the East side is mountainous, but the West plain and arable. The Island abounds with fresh Water Lakes, which have plenty of Fish and

and Fowl. In several of them there are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake 3 Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, tho' the Inhabitants did all they could to hinder it. It is remarkable for one Fish, resembling a Salmon in every thing, but that it has a black Back and a white Belly. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good Produce of Barley, Oats and Rye; Ambergrise is sometimes found upon the Coast. Betwixt this Island and *North Vist*, 2 Miles North, lyes *Benbecula*, the Ground is all plain and sandy betwixt them, except 2 little Channels, about Knee deep at a Tide of Ebb, but the whole is navigable by Boats at the Tide of Flood, and there lyes several small Islands on the East of these Channels. *Benbecula* is 3 Mile long and 3 Mile broad; it has a Bay on the East side for small Vessels, where Herring are sometimes taken. The East part of this Island is arable; it has several fresh Water Lakes well stor'd with Fish and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes. The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*. A little North of this Island lyes *North Vist*, 9 Miles long, and about 30 in Circumference; it is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation on the East part, where it is mountainous, but the West side is plain and arable; and where it is not plough'd is covered with Clover, Daisie, and variety of other Plants, very pleasant to the Sight, of a very fragrant Smell, and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats and Rye, which yield from 10 to 30 Fold; and there is no doubt but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has several Bays on the East side where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Lock-eport*, *Lock-roye*, and *Lock-maddies*, the latter is capable of Hundreds of Vessels of the greatest size. Four Hundred Vessels have been loaded with Herring there in a Season. Cod, Ling, and all other sorts of Fish that frequent the Western Seas, are also found here. There is a small Island in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fishery, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* The Ground about this Bay is capable of Cultivation, abounds with fresh Water and Shell Fish, and particularly with very large Oysters. There is such a Number of fresh Water Lakes in this Island as can hardly be believed; they are generally well stor'd with Trouts and Eels, and, which is more strange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea Fish, brought into them by the Spring-Tides. These Lakes have many small Islands, which abound with variety of Land and Sea

Fowl; and some of 'em have Islands with Forts. It has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of 'em speckled, with large Scales. There are several other lesser Islands which lye on both sides of *North Vist*, the most remarkable of which are *Eousmil*, on the West, a Rock about a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the end of *October*, where 320 are sometimes taken at once. Three Leagues and an half further West lye 9 or 10 more Rocks, which abound with Sea Fowl and great Numbers of Seals. Nearer to the Island lyes *Valay*, 4 Mile round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and has 3 Chappels. A little further North lyes *Borera*, 4 Miles round; it has a fresh Water Lake well stor'd with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best sort of Dulse. Half a League South from this lyes *Lingay*, which furnishes the neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fuel. It has abundance of Black Cattel, that make excellent Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which, they say, preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Cask. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land Fowl of all sorts, among the rest with Hawks, Eagles and Swans. The Inhabitants of South and North *Vist* are generally well proportion'd and healthful, and many of 'em live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of *Lewis* derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Leog*, signifying a Lake, with which this Island abounds; it is by the Islanders commonly call'd the long Island, it is 100 Miles from East to West, and from 13 to 14 in Breadth, it is reckon'd part of the Shire of *Rosse*; but the Isle of *Lewis*, properly so call'd, is but 36 Miles in Length, the rest of it being call'd *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dose of *Usquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in the middle, from South to North; it is arable on the West side for about 16 Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several places on the East; it is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats and Rye, and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Lochstornvay*; on the East side, in the middle of the Island, the *Birkin* Islands, 7 Miles Southward, *Lochcolmkil*, 3 Miles further South *Lochseafort*, and *Lochcarlvay*, 24 Miles South-West; this Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling, and Whales, which frequent it;

; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other sorts of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides plenty of Shell Fish of all sorts in such vast Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them: Coral and Pearl Shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts. The fresh Water Lakes abound with Eels and Trouts, and the Rivers on both sides afford Salmon. There are several extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island, and abundance of Caves on the Coast, where Otters, Seals and Fowl frequent in great Numbers. There are several natural and artificial Forts on the Coasts, and many Monuments of Persons of Note kill'd in Battel, as the Inhabitants give out. At the Village of *Classernis* there are 39 Stones erected, about 6 or 7 Foot high, and 2 Foot broad each; they are plac'd in form of an Avenue, 8 Foot broad, and the distance betwixt each Stone 6; there is one plac'd in the Entrance, and at the South End there is a Circle of 12 Stones, of equal distance and height with the other 39; there stands one in the Center 13 Foot high, form'd like the Rudder of a Ship, and without this Circle there are 4 Stones erected, in the same manner and distance as the former on the East, West, and South sides; the Inhabitants say it was an Heathen Temple, and that the chief Druid stood by the Stone in the Center and spoke to the People round him. There is another Circle of high Stones about a quarter of a Mile from this on the same Coast. This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, Hogs; the Black Cattel are small, but very prolifick, and make excellent Meat; the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all Domestick Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea Ware. In the Chace of *Offerval*, which is 5 Miles in Compass, there is abundance of Deer, which in the Winter feed also upon Sea Ware. The Inhabitants are well proportion'd, and in general healthful and strong, and of a Sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poesie and Musick; they are dextrous at Swimming, Vaulting, and Archery, and make stout able Seamen. There are many lesser Islands which lye round this, the chief of which are *Garve*, in the Mouth of *Lockcarlway*, a high Rock, half a Mile in Compass, affords good Pasturage, and is naturally a strong Fort; the *Bernera's*, one 2 Miles long, and the other 4 Miles long and 4 Miles broad, both fruitful in Corn and Grass. Near

Carlway

Carbury Bay there lye 4 small Islands, and 6 Leagues further lye the 6 *Flannan* Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewis*, who go thither every Summer and bring from thence great Store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers and Quills; one of 'em is call'd the Island of Pigmies, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digg'd out of the Ground there. Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Nesse* in *Lewis* lyes *Rona*, a Mile long and half a Mile broad; it has a Hill on the West part, which makes it visible from *Lewis* in the Summer-time: It was inhabited by about 5 Families, who had the Island and the Fishery about it divided among 'em, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and when their Number increas'd the Super-numeraries were sent to their Landlord in *Lewis*, who once a Year sends the Minister of his Parish and a Servant to visit them and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley Meal sew'd up in Skins, Sea Fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chappel dedicated to *St. Roman*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, every Lord's Day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People of the World, who never wanted any thing, and were satisfy'd with their Condition, having plenty of all that they desire, being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and who poss-ss, through their Ignorance of Vices, that Innocence and Tranquility of Mind which others can scarcely attain unto by great Labour and with the help of the best Instructions. *Mr. Martin* says in his Description of the Western Islands, that ancient Race of poor People was all destroy'd about 14 Years ago in the following manner; first a Swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island and eat up all their Corn; in the next place some Seamen landed and robb'd them of what Provisions they had left, by this means they all dy'd before the usual time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewis*, upon which another Colony was sent thither. Four Leagues East from *Rona* lyes *Soulisker*, a Rock, a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vast Numbers of Sea Fowl, and particularly *Solan* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, not found elsewhere, call'd *Colk*, it is less than a Goose, and all cover'd with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of a House Cock. There are 24 Churches in *Lewis* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them.

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That part which is called *Harries* produces the same sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewis*. The West side is for most part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour call'd *Scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within 3 Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell Fish. The fresh Water Lakes are well stor'd with Trouts, Eels, and Salmon, and each of them have a River which runs into the Sea. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are Medicinal, one particularly near *Marvag* is excellent for restoring a lost Appetite, and one near *Borve* good against the Cholic and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains and on each side the Coast, and one in the middle of a high Rock capable of 50 Men, has 2 Wells, and but a narrow Pass to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several ancient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allow'd to hunt without Leave from *Macleod*, the Proprietor. *Mertricks*, a four footed Creature, about the size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Furr; and 'tis said the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There is abundance of Otters and Seals here, great Plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, and among others, Eagles, and very good Hawks. The Shore on the Western Coast abounds with curious Shells, some of them neatly strip'd with various Colours: Great Quantities of *Os Sepie* is found in the Sands, vast Numbers of *Molucca* Beans, and sometimes Ambergrise. The Natives use the Seed of a white wild Carrot instead of Hops for brewing their Beer, which answers the End, and gives the Drink a good relish. There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to *Harries*, the chief of which are *Berneria*, Two Leagues to the South; it is 5 Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields sometimes from 20 to 30 Fold. It has a fresh Water Lake, with several Islands that abound with Fowl, as the Lake does with Eels. There are 2 Chappels in this Island. Half a League from hence to the Westward lyes *Pabbay*, 3 Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass; it has also 2 Chappels. Half a League to the North lyes *Sellay*, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there have very large Horns. *Taransay*, a League further North, is

is Three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talc. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood of 2 or 3 Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, particularly *Hermetra*, where a Magazine for Fishery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Eighteen Leagues West from *North Vist*, and 20 from *Harries*, lye the Islands call'd *St. Kilda*, or *Hirt*; these are the most remote of all the Scots Isles to the North-West: The first, properly call'd *St. Kilda*, is 2 Mile long and 1 broad, fac'd round with a steep Rock, except at a Bay on the South-East, where Vessels arrive. In the time of a Calm one may land upon the Rock, and get into the Island with a little climbing. The Land rises high in the middle, and there are several Fountains of good Water on each side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western Isles. The Horses and Cows here are lower than in the adjacent Islands, but their Sheep have larger and longer Horns. The Inhabitants are about 200 in Number, very well proportion'd, and comely. They are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledge, which is but small, for want of Instruction. They are very regular, and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess. They have a Chappel, where they assemble on the Lord's Day to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, and neither work themselves nor will allow any Stranger to work on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the Chief of that ancient Clan, who commonly makes some Cadet of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Feathers, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cattel and Corn; and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island, and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harries*, Baptizes and Marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chappel, which have continued there since the Time of Popery; and tho' they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hand upon it, and take the Marriage Oath in the same manner. Not long ago the Devil stirr'd up an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, to impose upon their Ignorance, by pretending that *St. John the Baptist* and the Virgin *Mary* had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers and Hymns; the latter he alledg'd was effectual to secure Women against Miscarriage; and his Price for teaching it was

a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill where St. John and the Virgin appear'd to him, and made them believe that if any of their Black Cattel or Sheep came near to taste the Grass of that Hill they must immediately be kill'd and eaten, and it was necessary that he himself should always partake of the Treat. He was discover'd at last by his lewd Attempts upon several Women, and being, by *Macleod's* Order, transported from thence to *Harries*, he own'd the Devil to be Author of the Imposture, made publick Confession of it in several Churches, and seem'd to be very penitent, but is not allow'd to return any more. Their Houses are low, built of Stone and a Cement of dry Earth, and cover'd with Turf, thatch'd over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houses, and lye commonly on Straw, though they have great plenty of Feathers and Down. They live altogether in a little Village on the East side of the Island in good Harmony, are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Incroachment upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and with a little Art might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South End of the Bay. They have Two other Islands which belong to them, one call'd *Soa*, about half a Mile from the West side of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep all round; the other is call'd *Borera*, lyes about 2 Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with a high Rock; all three afford good Pasturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea Fowl from *March* till *September*: They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about 20000 annually in little Stone Houses built on purpose, and for preserving their other Fowl, Eggs, &c. the latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt; they eat the *Solan* Goose Eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here call'd *Fulmar*, about the size of a Moor-Hen, it picks its Food out of live Whales and other Fishes; when any one approaches them they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a way to catch when they surprize the Fowl, and make use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Catholicon against rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Distempers; it serves them also for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and discharging of Tumors, in all

all which Cases they say it is very successful. They are subject to a Leprosy of late, which has been pretty frequent among 'em, because of their feeding so much on *Solan* Geese and other Fowl without making use of Salt. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poesie, are very hospitable to Strangers, and charitable to their own Poor, for whose Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, are stout Rowers, and will tug a long time at the Oar without Intermision. They use no Compass, but take their Measures from the Sun, Moon, or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of Sea Fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accustomed to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl that build on them. They have 2 Ropes which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks, they are 24 Fathoms in Length each, and cover'd with Cows Hides salted for the use, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks; the Men climb by Turns, and bring Home some Thousands of Eggs and Fowls at a time: They also make Gins of Horse Hair for catching the Fowls, and sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Isle has not above 8 Cows, 80 Sheep, and 2 or 3 Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. *Martin* in his Description of the Islands gives an Account of that call'd the *Second Sight*, which, he says, is a Representation by way of Vision of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seer, that they cannot see or think of any thing else while the Vision lasts, and they appear chearful, or otherwise, according to the nature of the Object represented; they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of 'em 'tis very troublesome. The Instances of the Truth of this second Sight, as 'tis call'd, are so many and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: And tho' it were uncharitable to conclude that all those Representations are made by the Ministry of bad Spirits, especially since some of 'em have been made for good Ends, and to People against whose Morals or Religion there was no known Objection, yet from so many Instances of those Visions being for trifling or ludicrous Objects, and from the general Decay of this Faculty, as Christian Knowledge increases among 'em; it can be no Breach of Charity to think

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that those Representations at least are made by the Ministry of evil Spirits. Some of the People, to whom those Visions have been frequent; have learn'd by Experience to determine the Time when the Things represented shall come to pass.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*: The *Orkneys* call'd by the *Latins* *Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* Ocean on the West, the *German* Ocean on the East, the Sea that divides them from *Shetland* on the North, and *Pentland Firth*, 24 Miles long and 12 Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland*, on the South. Ancient Authors differ about their Number, *Pliny* reckon'd them 40, *Orosius* 33; but it appears by later Discoveries that they are only 28. *Stroma* lyes so near the Coast of *Caithness*, that it was always possess'd by the Earls of that Country, and therefore not reckon'd among the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland Firth* to that Streight which lyes between the *Orcades* and the main Land; some say it is a Corruption of the Word *Pictland Firth*, which was so call'd because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those Islands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them perish'd here when repuls'd by the ancient Inhabitants of *Orkney*: Others think *Pentland Firth* the proper Name, and that it was so denominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which 'tis bound- ed on one side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles West of *Edinburgh*, are call'd *Pentland Hills*. This Firth is remarkable for its swift, violent and contrary Tides, occasion'd by the Multitude of the Isles and the Narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and what's remarkable, the Whirlpools, with which this Firth abounds, occasion'd, as is thought, by some Hiatus's in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round till they be swallow'd up; but if there be any

any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are pass'd without Danger. The Mariners who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any time they be drove near those Whirlpools by the Tide, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in is generally found floating again a Mile or a distant. The different Tides in this Firth are reckon'd 24, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail with the fairest Wind is able to make way against them, yet the Natives on both sides, who know the proper Seasons, pass this Firth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

The first of the *Orkney* Islands is *South Ronaldsa*, 6 Miles long and 5 broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North side, but on the South-East has the dangerous Rocks call'd *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattel, and has two Parish Churches. A little to the South-West lyes *Swinna*, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen and their Families, has a good Fishing on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are call'd the Wells of *Swinna*. Beyond *Swinna* lyes *Waes* and *Hoy*, which are but one Isle, 12 Miles long, and full of high Mountains; that part call'd *Waes* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that call'd *North-Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a Fishing Trade. That part call'd *Hoy*, from which 'tis only separated by a Spring Tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Valleys, which strike a Terror into Strangers that have occasion to Travel that way; on these Mountains there are many Sheep which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged Promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest, it is about the size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, &c. 'tis reckon'd delicious Food eat with Vinegar and Pepper. In a Valley betwixt 2 Mountains here, lyes a Stone call'd the dwarfy Stone, it is 36 Foot long, 8 Foot broad, 9 Foot thick, hollow'd within by Art, it has a square Hole of 2 Foot high for an Entrance, and a

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Stone by it of the same Dimensions for a Door; within at one end there is a Bed artfully cut out of the Stone, with a Pillow, large enough for 2 Men to lye at full Length; at the other end there is a Couch, in the middle there is a Hearth for a Fire, and a Hole cut out above it for a Chimney; it lyes a Mile from any House, and the Ground about it is all cover'd with Heath; it is suppos'd to have been a Hermit's Cell. In the top of one of the high Mountains here there is a Fountain of excellent clear sweet Water, so light, that let a Man drink what Quantity he pleases he never finds himself the heavier; from the top of these Mountains the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North part of this Island there is a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm-Houses; and there are diverse Lakes here, which abound with Fishes, especially Trouts. Three Miles from *South Ranaſſa* lyes *Burra*, 3 Miles long and 1 broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fuel: *Stewart of May* built a noble and sumptuous Stone House here. This Isle abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chappel, but belongs to the Parish of *South Ranaſſa*. West from this lyes *Flotta*, 5 Mile long, and 3 and a half broad, most of it encompass'd with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land Fowl in its Heaths, but has little Corn Ground, and not many Inhabitants: Near this lye *Faira*, *Cava* and *Gramſey*, fruitful and pleasant tho' small Islands.

We pass by several Holms, as they call them, which are left for Pasturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largest of the *Orkney* Islands, and for that Reason call'd the main Land; it is 24 Miles long, in some places 9, and in others 6 Miles broad; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited. In this Island lyes *Kirkwal*, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Borough, pleasantly situated upon a Bay near the middle of the Island, it is about a Mile in Length, and is the Seat of Justice, where the Sheriff, &c. keep their Courts; it consists of one Street, the Houses are well built, and most of 'em cover'd with Slate; the Crown had formerly a very strong Castle here, which is now in Ruins. Near the Castle stands a stately House, formerly the Bishop's Seat, and near to that a Palace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, in 1574, but not finish'd, because of his untimely Death; several Rooms have been curiously painted with Scripture Stories. There is a stately Church here,

formerly call'd by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives say, was their first Apostle; it is very magnificent for this part of the World, is built of hewen Stone, excellently polish'd, has 14 Pillars on each side, and a Steeple erected on 4 large Pillars in the middle, with very fine Bells in the Steeple; there are so many Turnings that 'tis hard for a Stranger to find his way out or in. There is a publick Grammar School here; they have 2 weekly Markets, and an annual Fair, which holds Three Days. The Town is govern'd by a Provost, 4 Bailiffs, and a Common-Council. This Island has 9 Parish Churches, many Promontories and Bays, and several Mines of good White and Black Lead; it has also several Gentlemens Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fish. It has 4 very good Harbours, viz. one at *Kirkwall*, both large and safe, another at *Deersound*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greatest Fleets; the third is at *Graham's Hall*, and the fourth at *Kerston*, which is very commodious, and well fenc'd against all Winds. East from the main Land lyes *Coppinsha*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, has a good Fishing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conspicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-East of it call'd the Horse of *Coppinsha*. North from the main Land lyes *Shappinsha*, 5 or 6 Mile long and 3 broad; it has a very safe Harbour, and a Parish Church. To the South-East lyes *Stronsa*, 6 Mile long and 3 broad, well known because of its good Harbours to those who frequent this Country and *Sketland* for Fishing; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it call'd *Ouskerrie*, remarkable for its good Fishery. A little North of it lyes a little pleasant Isle call'd *Papa-Stronsa*, very fruitful, and well inhabited. Further North lyes *Sanda*, about 12 Miles long, and 8 Miles broad, well inhabited, and has 2 Harbours; it abounds with Cattel, Hay, and Fish, but the Inhabitants are oblig'd to bring their Fuel from *Eda*, which lyes East of it, it is 10 Miles long, and in some places 5 Miles broad; there is good Salt made here, and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grass. Three Miles West from *Kirkwal* lyes *Damsey*, a small, but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish. To the North-West lyes *Roufa*, 8 Mile long and 6 broad, it has many Promontories and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish, and Rabbits: There are several other Islands in the Neigh:

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Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent. Eight Miles North from *Kirkwal* lyes *Eglisba*, 3 Mile long and 2 broad; it has a safe Road for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish Church. Five Miles North-East lyes *Norib Fara*, 3 Miles long; 'tis but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country. *South Fara*, which lyes near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature. North from *Eglisba* lyes *Westra*, 8 Miles long, in some places 5, and in others 3 Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish, and Rabbits, has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour. Two Miles North-East lyes *Papa-Westra*, 3 Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and, together with the other *Westra*, makes up a Parish. The People of this Country are generally healthful, stout, and well proportion'd; they are more numerous than can reasonably be imagin'd: *Bleau* in his Atlas says, they muster'd 10000 Men at once near *Kirkwal*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oatmeal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbit-Skins, Otter-Skins, White Salt, Stuffs, Stockings, Wooll, Hams, Quills, Down, Feathers, &c. 'Tis observ'd that there are no Trees in this Country, except at *Kirkwal*, where there are some in Gardens, but their Fruit Trees seldom bear any that come to Maturity, and the Trees never grow higher than the Garden Walls, yet they have very good Roots and Herbs, and particularly large Artichoaks. In their Mosses, Oak Trees of a considerable Length are sometimes digg'd up, which some think is a Proof that Timber would grow there if cultivated, and others think they have been buried there ever since the Deluge, and that the Sea Air hinders the Growth of the Wood, because the Trees in *Kirkwal* are no higher than the Walls of the Gardens; so that nothing but Experience can determine the Matter. *Molucca* Beans, figur'd Stones, and some peculiar sorts of Fish and Fowl, are found here. The *Clalk* Geese, or *Barnacles*, which were reckon'd to breed in Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been so frequently seen about those and the neighbouring Islands, have occasion'd abundance of Wrangling among the Learned; some of 'em have deny'd the Matter of Fact, and boldly asserted there could be no such thing in Nature as Birds to proceed from Trees: Others, who could not resist

the Evidence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that sort to Trunks of Trees, &c. have had recourse to such strange Philosophical Notions for explaining this Phenomenon, as still made the thing more ridiculous and incredible: But there are two ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable; the first is the *Concha anatifera*, mention'd by Sir Robert Sibbald in the Third Book of the Second Part of his Natural History of Scotland, Cap. 12. wherein he says, that those Shells stick to Sea Ware, or Logs of Fir, and suck Nourishment from them; that the Animal contain'd in those Shells is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cutt in the End of his Book: Dr. Wallis in his Description of Orkney has done the like, and tells us he has seen some Thousands of those *Conchæ* sticking to Logs of Wood drove ashore in that Country. But the Solution given by a later Author in his *Curiosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at London, pag. 311. seems still to be more plain, if the Fact be true, viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves, and that as they float they stick to what they meet, especially rotten Wood, Sea Ware, and other Maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance, and that they are hatch'd there by the Heat of the Sun.

This Country had anciently its own Kings, and after it was reduc'd by the Scots upon the Ruin of the Pictish Kingdom, it was for some Time possess'd by the Danes and Norwegians, but recover'd again by the Scots, and given by King Alexander to a Nobleman, surnam'd Speire, an Heiress of whose Family brought it to the Sinclairs, of whom one carry'd the Title of Prince of Orkney, Duke of Oldenburg, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of Denmark; but that Family having lost it, the Title was annex'd to the Crown, and enjoy'd by Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, afterwards by a Natural Son of King James V. and now gives Title of Earl to Lord George, a Son of the Family of Hamilton, well known for his Valour and Conduct, and particularly for the large Share he had in the famous Victory of Blenheim.

Eighty Miles further North lye the Isles of Shetland, betwixt 'em lyes the Fair Isle, which rises up in 3 high Promontories, and is seen both in Orkney and Shetland. The Etymology

Etymology is not agreed upon among Authors, some of whom call them *Hetlandia*, others *Zelandia*, and some call them *Schetlandia*. There are some who think the Name *Hetlandia* signifies Highland, because the Mountains rise high up from the Sea; others think they are call'd *Zelandia* because they lye in the Sea, and the Name of *Schetlandia* some think comes from *Scatlandia*, i. e. a Tributary Land, because formerly they paid Tribute both to the Crown of *Scotland* and *Norway*. They lye in the 61 and 62 Degrees of Northern Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all 46 Islands, 40 Holms, or lesser Islands, left for Pasturage, and 30 Rocks, frequented only by Fowl. The first of these Islands is call'd the main Land, being 60 Miles long, and in some places 16 broad, it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories; it is best inhabited and cultivated on the Shore, but the inner part is mountainous, and full of Lakes or Bogs, which makes Travelling there to Strangers dangerous. The Air is cold and piercing, yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between 10 and 11, and rises between 1 and 2 in the Morning; and on the other hand the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer in the Winter, which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuousness of the Seas, deprives 'em of all Foreign Correspondence from *October* till *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what passes in the other Parts of the World; a known Instance of this was, that tho' the late Revolution happen'd in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, that a Fisherman, who arriv'd there, told them of it, and then they imprison'd him, in order to try him for High Treason for spreading such News. They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnish'd them with great Quantities of Scurvygrafs for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mix'd with Water, and this they call Bland. The better sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of Fish of all sorts on their Coasts for most

part of the Year; those which abound most are Cod, Ling, and Herring. They have also Shell Fish of all sorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea Calfs, Otters; and in the Winter-time they burn Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all sorts of Fowl, except Heathcocks, and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths will not live there when brought thither, tho' they have abundance of Heath. They have Store of Geese, and many sorts of Ducks. They have plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and knit Gloves for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, but most of the latter. They have abundance of Black Cattel and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolifick, and for most part bring forth 2, and sometimes 3 Lambs at once. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the Product of which they pay their Rent and purchase Necessaries. Their Native Language is old *Gothick*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *Germans*, but the better sort imitate the *Scots* Lowlanders. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney* Men, very devout. They make no use of Physicians, and if at any time they receive Wounds they cure them themselves. There are Two little Towns in this Island, the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West side of the Island, where there is a Castle 4 Stories high. The Inhabitants are about 100 in Number. The second, and largest, is *Lerwick*, which by their Fishing Trade is increas'd now to about 300 Families. There are several ancient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those call'd *Pits-Houses*, which we have not room to insist upon. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, &c. come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* or *September*; and sometimes there are 2000 Buffes fishing in *Brassa's* Sound at once. The most remarkable of the other Islands here are *Zeal*, commonly call'd *Yell*, 18 Mile long and 9 broad, has 3 Churches, and several Chappels. Further North lyes *Vust*, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. *Trondra* lyes over against *Scalloway*, is 3 Miles long and 2 broad. A little North-East lyes *Whalsay*, 3 Miles long and 3 broad. On the East of *Brassa's* Sound lyes *Great Rule*, 8 Miles long, 2 broad, and

has a good Harbour. Six Leagues West from the main Land lyes *Foula*, 3 Miles in Length. More to the East lyes *Brassa*, 5 Miles long and 2 broad; it has some arable Ground, and 2 Churches. *Burray* is 3 Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it; no Mice will live here, and they forsake the place where-ever the Earth of it is brought. *Unst* is 8 Miles long, is the pleasantest of the *Shetland* Isles, has 3 Churches, and as many Harbours; the Inhabitants say no Cats will live in it. *Shetland* is divided into 12 Parishes, but there are many more Churches and Chappels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; and they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl. It has been debated among the Learned whether these Islands, the *Orkades*, or the North-East Coast of *Scotland*, was the *Thule* of the Ancients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several Hypotheses, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive. The chief Families in the Shire of *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Nivets*, *Chyneys*, *Stuarts*, *Grabams*.

In the Mouth of the River *Forth* there lye several Islands, the most considerable of which are the *May*, it was formerly dedicated to *St. Adrian*, and had a Monastery and Chappel. The Monks gave out, That barren Women, who came to worship *St. Adrian* there annually, would thereby be cur'd of their Barrenness, it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popish Times, but whether *St. Adrian* or the Monks had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness the Readers may judge; yet this Cheat obtain'd so much Credit, that *Wood of Largo*, who was a noted Sea Captain, had a Charter of several Lands from King *James IV.* to be in readiness upon Call to attend his Majesty and the Queen while they visited *St. Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a quarter of a Mile broad, it lyes 7 Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh Water Spring, and a small Lake; there grows no Corn here but in the Summer-time, it affords Pasturage for 100 Sheep and 20 Black Cattel; the West side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks, but the East side is plain, and has 4 places where Boats may arrive, one of them a very safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West Wind. Fish of all sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island, and it abounds with

Fowl, particularly those call'd Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittiwax, the latter is about the size of a Dove, and in *July* is preferr'd to a Partridge; the Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and being boil'd hard eat very well with Vinegar and Parsly. This Island formerly belong'd to the Priory of *Pittenweem*, but was granted in Fee by K. *Ch. I.* to *Cunningham* of *Barnis*, with Liberty to build a Light House there for the Benefit of Ships, for the Maintenance of which they were to allow 2 Pence *per Tun*; a Tower of 40 Foot high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night, and the first Builder was cast away as returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest, which some Witches, afterwards executed, own'd they rais'd by the Help of the Devil. The *Bass* lyes next, but we have given an Account of it already in the Description of *Lothian*. Higher up in the *Firth* lyes *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grass, and abundance of physical Herbs; it has 4 fresh Water Springs, and has many Harbours, one towards each Quarter; it rises in the middle, and had a strong Stone Fort rais'd upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a sulphureous Smell when any of 'em are broke off, but very fit for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the Noble Family of *Keith*, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of *Keith-Mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl Mareschal of *Scotland*, conferr'd upon him by King *Malcom XI.* in 1010. for his Gallantry in the Battel against the *Danes* at *Bar* in *Angus*; it came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by King *Robert II.* to *John* Lord *Lyon* of *Glames*, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of *King-born*, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter; it is since come into other Hands. 'Tis observ'd that Horses grow fat here in a little time. Higher up, within 2 Miles of *Aberdour*, lyes an Island call'd *St. Cobus-Inch*; it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruin'd, and upon the Alienation of Abbey-Lands was given to a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*. Higher up lyes *Inch-garry*, betwixt 2 Promontories, near the *Queens-Ferry*; it was also fortify'd, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both sides, so that no Ships could safely pass it without Leave.

C H A P.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland.

THE Government of Scotland, as that of England, is by King and Parliament. The Scots Monarchy is justly reckon'd the oldest of the known World, Her present Majesty being the 113th Sovereign, according to the following Catalogue.

1. Fergusius.
2. Feritharius.
3. Mainus.
4. Dornadilla.
5. Nothatus.
6. Rutberus.
7. Reutha.
8. Tbereus.
9. Josina.
10. Finnanus.
11. Durstus.
12. Evenus I.
13. Gillus Norbus.
14. Evenus II.
15. Ederus.
16. Evenus III.
17. Metellanus.
18. Caratacus.
19. Corbredus I.
20. Dardanus.
21. Corbredus II. Galdus
Cog.
22. Lustacus.
23. Moggaldus.
24. Conarus.
25. Ethodius I.
26. Sarrael.
27. Donaldus I.
28. Ethodius II.
29. Atkirco.
30. Nathalocus.

31. Findochus.
32. Donaldus II.
33. Donaldus III.
34. Crathilintus.
35. Fincormachus.
36. Romachus.
37. Angufianus.
38. Fethelmachus.
39. Eugenius I.
40. Fergusius II.
41. Eugenius II.
42. Dongardus.
43. Constantinus I.
44. Congallus I.
45. Goranus.
46. Eugenius III.
47. Congallus II.
48. Kinnatellus.
49. Aidanus.
50. Kennethus.
51. Eugenius IV.
52. Ferchardus I.
53. Donaldus IV.
54. Ferchardus II.
55. Malduinus.
56. Eugenius V.
57. Eugenius VI.
58. Amberkelethus.
59. Eugenius VII.
60. Mordacus.
61. Etfinus.

62. Euge-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 62. <i>Eugenius VIII.</i> | 88. <i>Duncanus II.</i> |
| 63. <i>Fergusus III.</i> | 89. <i>Edgarus.</i> |
| 64. <i>Solvathius.</i> | 90. <i>Alexander I. Cog. Asp.</i> |
| 65. <i>Achajus.</i> | 91. <i>David I.</i> |
| 66. <i>Congallus.</i> | 92. <i>Milcolumbus IV.</i> |
| 67. <i>Dongallus.</i> | 93. <i>Gulielmus.</i> |
| 68. <i>Alpinus.</i> | 94. <i>Alexander II.</i> |
| 69. <i>Kenethus II.</i> | 95. <i>Alexander III.</i> |
| 70. <i>Donaldus V.</i> | 96. <i>Joannes Balliolus.</i> |
| 71. <i>Constantinus II.</i> | 97. <i>Robertus Bruffius.</i> |
| 72. <i>Ethus.</i> | 98. <i>David II.</i> |
| 73. <i>Gregorius.</i> | 99. <i>Edvardus Balliolus.</i> |
| 74. <i>Donaldus VI.</i> | 100. <i>Robertus II.</i> |
| 75. <i>Constantinus III.</i> | 101. <i>Robertus III.</i> |
| 76. <i>Milcolumbus I.</i> | 102. <i>Jacobus I.</i> |
| 77. <i>Indulfus.</i> | 103. <i>Jacobus II.</i> |
| 78. <i>Duffus.</i> | 104. <i>Jacobus III.</i> |
| 79. <i>Culenus.</i> | 105. <i>Jacobus IV.</i> |
| 80. <i>Kenethus III.</i> | 105. <i>Jacobus V.</i> |
| 81. <i>Constantinus IV. Cog.</i> | 107. <i>Henricus Stuartus, et</i> |
| <i>Calvus.</i> | <i>Maria Stuarto.</i> |
| 82. <i>Grimus.</i> | 108. <i>Jacobus VI.</i> |
| 83. <i>Milcolumbus II.</i> | 109. <i>Carolus I.</i> |
| 84. <i>Duncanus I.</i> | 110. <i>Carolus II.</i> |
| 85. <i>Macbethus.</i> | 111. <i>Jacobus VII.</i> |
| 86. <i>Milcolumbus III.</i> | 112. <i>Gulielmus & Maria.</i> |
| 87. <i>Donaldus Banus.</i> | 113. <i>Anna.</i> |

If there be other Nations who pretend to as numerous and as ancient a Catalogue, there is none who can pretend to such a Catalogue all of one Race, and who possess'd the Sovereignty of a Nation so many Years without being conquer'd. The Original of the Scots Monarchy is by *Buchanan*, *Lesley*, and other Historians, ascrib'd to the Choice of the Chieftains, or Heads of Tribes, who govern'd the People in an Aristocratical manner, after their first Arrival in *Albion*, till being attack'd by the *Picts* and *Britains*; and none of those Chieftains being willing to submit to any of their own Number, they sent to *Ireland* for *Fergus*, Son to *King Ferquhard*, to come to their Assistance with Troops, upon which they made him King, and the Crown has continued in his Posterity ever since. It appears however by History that those Heads of Tribes, and afterwards the Estates of Parliament, did always retain a very great Power in their own

in Hands, and that the King was not allow'd to do any
 ing of Moment without their Consent, tho' all pass'd in
 Name, as being at the Head of the Administration in
 Cog. Age. Peace and War. From *Fergus I.* till *Kenneth III.* they dis-
 IV. s'd of the Succession to the fittest of the Line, without
 regard to a direct Descent, from Father to Son; but since
 at Time it has been for most part Hereditary, till *Balliol's*
 II. time, that he and his Posterity were forfeited for betray-
 ing the Sovereignty of the Nation to the *English*; upon
 which the Sovereignty was conferr'd on *Robert Bruce*, the
 III. next of the Line, and from him Her present Majesty is line-
 ally descended. The Prerogative before the Union of the
 crowns was much more limited than it has been since, as
 appears by History, and by the old Acts of Parliament, from
 which 'tis evident that their Consent was necessary for
 Peace and War, for Guards and Garisons, for Embassies to
 foreign Princes about the Marriage of our Princes, Trade,
 War, &c. for appointing Judges, Officers of State, and Pri-
 vate Counsellors; for annexing and alienating the Revenues
 of the Crown, and for settling the Succession in case of its
 being controverted. The Curious may find Vouchers for
 this in a Book entituled, *An Historical Account of the ancient*
Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland, printed in
 1703. where the Histories and Acts of Parliament which
 prove it, are quoted at large.

Maria. The Parliament of *Scotland* consists of 3 Estates, viz.
 Lords, Barons, and Boroughs, but this Distinction is mo-
 dern, for anciently all Free-holders that held of the Crown
 by *Capite* had a Right to come to Parliament in Person, and
 in the old Acts are all call'd Lords of Parliament, but that
 denomination came afterwards to be appropriated to the
 Peers; however, they never sat in a distinct House from
 by *Buchanan* those other Members, whom later Ages call'd Commons.
 Choice of The Curious may find the Original of those now call'd Lords
 the Peers of Parliament in *Craig de feudis*, Lib. 1. diegesi XI. by which
 Arrival it appears that they appropriated this Name to themselves
 by Custom and the Courtesie of the Nation, not but that
 there was a Distinction before betwixt Peers and Commons
 in Title and Honour; but originally they deriv'd their
 Right to sit in Parliament from their Free-holds, and not
 from their Titles.

The lesser Nobility, call'd Barons, being very numerous,
 and Parliaments being annual by the Constitution, which
 put them to great Charge, in the Reign of King *James I.*

an Act was made, empowering them to chuse 2 or more Wife Men, according to the Largeness of each Shire, to represent them in Parliament; and since that Time the Name of Barons has been appropriated to that State, and that of Lords has been to the State of Peers. By the ancient Constitution the *Scots* Peers were nam'd in Parliament, the Causes of their being advanc'd to that Dignity was submitted to their Cognizance, and the Patent ratified by Parliament did generally express the Causes of their Advancement to be *great, evident, and reasonable*; and when any Borough was erected with the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, it always was with Consent of the States. It appears also by the old Acts, that the Parliaments were adjourn'd by their own Consent, and the Time and Place of their next Meeting appointed by an Act before they broke up; and during the Intervals they appointed a Committee of their own Number to superintend the Administration, to assist the King with their Advice, and to be accountable to them at next Meeting; but since the Union of the Crowns, the Prerogative of the Prince has been enlarg'd, and the Power of the Parliaments abridg'd. This laid the Foundation of that unhappy Discord between the King and the Country, which broke out into a Civil War in the Reign of K. *Charles I.* but upon an Accommodation the Parliament was restor'd to this Power by his Consent; yet in the Reign of King *Charles II.* those Privileges were surrender'd by a Pack'd Parliament, which rais'd the Grievances of the Country so high, as brought on the Revolution, when the Convention of States resum'd a part of it, and the Country has since suffer'd severely by their not resum'g the whole. The Parliament of *Scotland* had formerly a Committee to prepare Matters that came before them, call'd the Lords of the Articles, they consisted of an equal Number of each State, chosen by the Advice and Consent of the whole Parliament, till the Year 1617, that King *James VI.* in order to advance his Prerogative, alter'd the Method, by getting the Bishops to withdraw out of the House, and chuse so many Noblemen, after which the Noblemen chose so many of the Bishops in like manner, and they Two chose such of the Shires and Boroughs as were to be upon the Articles; by this Method nothing could be propos'd in Parliament without Consent of the Court, contrary to the old Constitution, by which the Members of Parliament had Power by themselves, or their Speaker, to propose

Propose what was thought meet and necessary for the Commonwealth, and therefore those Lords of the Articles were abolish'd since the Revolution, as an intolerable Grievance. When the old Practice of making an Act in one Parliament, appointing the Time for the meeting of the next was laid aside, the Parliament was summon'd by Proclamation at the head Borough of every Shire, 40 Days before they met; and when the Free-holders, instead of coming in Person, chose Representatives, every one that held Lands of the Crown valu'd at 40 Shillings *Scots*, according to the old Taxation, which is now equal to 10 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, might elect, or be elected, except they were under some legal Incapacity. The Representatives of Boroughs were elected by the Common-Council of the said Boroughs, and controverted Elections were determin'd by the Parliament.

Of late, especially since the Reign of King *James VI.* the Officers of State, even such of them as were Commoners, were brought into Parliament without being elected, but this was contrary to the old Constitution, as appears by the statutes of *David II.* and *Robert II.*

When the Day came on which the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, the Members went to the House in a great State and Solemnity; this Cavalcade was call'd the Riding of the Parliament, and the Order of it was thus: The Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, were brought from the Castle of *Edinburgh* to the Palace in a Coach, carry'd by 3 of the ancientest Earls bare-headed, and attended by a Guard till they brought them to the King, or his Commissioners; and as the *Regalia* pass'd thro' the Streets the people were oblig'd to uncover. When the King or Commissioner was ready the Procession begun thus: All the Members mounted their Horses, with rich Footcloaths and trappings, in the great Court before the Palace, the Burgeses first two and two, being each allow'd a Lackey apiece, Trumpeters and 2 Purse-vants all in their Coats bare-headed ushering the Way, and they were follow'd by 4 Door-keepers of the Session, or Courts of Justice, on Horseback; next come the Commissioners of Shires, 2 by 2, each having 2 Lackeys; and the said Commissioners and the Burgeses are allow'd to wear Cloaks; next to them come such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen, and 2 of the Door-keepers of the Council bring up their Rear; next them ride the Lords by 2 and 2 in their Robes, according

to

to their several Degrees; next to them come 4 Trumpeters bare-headed 2 and 2, 4 Pursevants in their Coats 2 and 2, 6 Herald's in that same manner, then the Gentleman-Usher bare-headed; next *Lyon King at Arms* bare-headed, with his Coat and Robes and Foot Mantle, and his Battoon in his Hand; then comes the Sword of State the Scepter, and the Crown, carried by 3 of the ancient Nobility, who are present bare-headed. On each side the *Regalia* there are 3 Mace-bearers with their Maces, bare-headed; after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed with a Purse, containing the Lord High Commissioner's Commission; last of all comes the Lord High Commissioner with the Dukes on his Right Hand, and the Marquisses on his Left; when the King is present the Master of the Horse rides near, but a little aside; every Duke has 8 Lackeys, every Marquis 6, every Earl 4, every Viscount 3, and every Lord 3, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train beside his Pages. In the Time of Episcopacy, the 2 Archbishops were allow'd the Equipage of Dukes, and the other Bishops that of Lords. When the King is present, the Marquisses ride after the Earls, and the Dukes after the Marquisses, and the Lord Chancellor immediately before the King, bearing the Great Seal. The Noblemen's Lackeys have over their Liveries short Velvet Coats, with their Badges, Crests and Motto's, in Plate or Embroidery, on their Backs and Breasts. The Great Officers of State ride up from the Palace about half an Hour before the Cavalcade in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horseback, and wait in the Parliament House. When the Commissioner enters the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purse, and ushers him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King is present, the Lord Chancellor receives his Majesty at the Door of the Parliament-House, and ushers him up to the Throne, the whole Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner, or the King, in the Great Hall, the Noblemen in their Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermine according to their Degree, the Guards follow the King or Commissioner, and the Street is lin'd on both sides with the Train'd-Bands; the Throne is rais'd 6 Steps high, with a Canopy of State over it, on the first Step sits the Lord Chancellor, with the other Officers of State on both sides of him, on the next Step sit the Judges; on the Right Hand of the Throne there are 2 Rows of Benches, upon which the Archbishops and Bishops formerly sat, but now the Chie

of the Nobility; on the Left Hand there are 3 Rows of Benches, for the rest of the Nobility; in the middle of the Floor there are 2 Tables, one for the *Regalia*, and in 2 great Chairs by them sit the Lord High Constable and the Earl Mareschal; at the other Table sits the Lord Clerk-Register, with his Deputies the Clerks of Parliament; on the Right side the Commissioners for Shires sit upon Forms, and on the Left the Commissioners for Boroughs; if the King be present he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and all the Members stand up uncover'd; but the Commissioner appears only in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks uncover'd. The Members return in the same Order back to the Palace, only the Constable and Mareschal ride on the Commissioner's Right and Left with Caps of Permission; the Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy-Seal stay behind until all march away, and then return in the same State to the Palace as they came from it to the Parliament-House; and the same Order of Riding was observ'd the last Day of the Parliament. Freedom of Speech and Debate was very well secur'd to the Members of Parliament by the ancient Constitution, for by the old Acts of Parliament it appears, that the States had a commanding Power in all Matters of Government, but this Liberty was several times invaded by Arbitrary Princes, which generally ended in the Ruin of themselves, or their Favourites; it was very much abridg'd in most Reigns since the Union of the Crowns, and Protestations or Dissents, as to Publick Acts, were accounted treasonable; but at the Revolution the States claim'd Freedom of Speech and Debate as their Right, and Protests and Dissents have since that Time been frequent enough against Publick Acts. When Matters are put to the Vote, every Member answers distinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote in these Words, *I approve*, or *do not approve*; and those who are not satisfy'd, or have not a mind to give their Vote, say, *non liquet*, which was an Ease to consciencious Members, and a Subterfuge to Politicians. When the Draught of an Act was approv'd by the Majority, the way of passing it was by the Touch of the Scepter. It does not appear by the ancient Constitution that the Kings of Scotland were allow'd a negative Voice, and even since the Union of the Crowns, till of late Years, Care was generally taken that nothing shou'd be offer'd to the Touch of the Scepter that might have a Negative put upon it from the Throne. When Acts were pass'd, they were

were promulgated in the Close of the Session by Proclamation.

We come next to the Members who constituted the Parliament of Scotland.

A LIST of the Nobility of SCOTLAND.

Dukes 10.

James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton.
Anne Scot, Dutcheß of Buccleugh.
E Charles Lenox, Duke of Lenox.
P George Gordon, Duke of Gordon.
James Douglass, Duke of Queensberry.
Archbald Campbel, Duke of Argile.
Archbald Douglass, Duke of Douglass.
John Murray, Duke of Athol.
James Graham, Duke of Montrose.
John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.

Marquisses 3.

John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.
William Ker, Marquis of Lorbian.
William Johnston, Marquis of Anandale.

Earls 72.

John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford.
John Hay, Earl of Errol.
William Keith, Earl Mareschal.
George Gordon, Earl of Southerland.
John Areskine, Earl of Marr.
John Leslie, Earl of Rothes.
James Douglass, Earl of Morton.
David Erskine, Earl of Buchan.
William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn.
Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton.
John Kennedy, Earl of Cassils.
John Sinclair, Earl of Caithness.
Charles Stuart, Earl of Murray.
P William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale.

John Hamilton, Earl of Ruthglen.
 Douglass, Earl of March.
 Sir Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
 Sir James Ogilvy, Earl of Seafield.
 John Carmichel, Earl of Hindford.
 George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty.
 Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
 Archibald Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.
 James Stuart, Earl of Mount-stuart.
 Charles Hoptoun, Earl of Hoptoun.
 David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.
 Lord Henry Scot, Earl of Delarain.
 Archibald Campbel, Earl of Ha.
 Douglass, Earl of Solway.

Viscounts 19.

E Robert Carey, Viscount of Falkland.
 E Edward Constable, Viscount of Dumbar.
 Edward Murray, Viscount of Stormont.
 William Gordon, Viscount of Kenmure.
 Robert Arbuthnet, Viscount of Arbuthnet.
 P Creighton, Viscount of Frenndraught.
 Archibald Seton, Viscount of Kingston.
 Robert Mackgil, Viscount of Gxenford.
 E Arthur Ingram, Viscount of Irving.
 James Levingston, Viscount of Killyth.
 E Thomas Osburn, Viscount of Dumblane, now Duke of Leeds.
 William Cheney, Viscount of New-haven.
 James Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan.
 Thomas Levingston, Viscount of Teviot.
 Thomas Hay, Viscount of Duplin.
 John Crawford, Viscount of Kilbirny.

Lords 49.

William Forbes, Lord Forbes.
 Frazer, Lord Salton.
 Patrick Gray, Lord Gray.
 Stuart, Lord Ochiltree.
 Allan Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
 Henry Sinclair, Lord Sinclair.
 Douglass, Lord Mordington.
 Francis Semple, Lord Semple.
 John Elphinstone, Lord Elphinstone.

Cap. XIII. Scotland, ~~and~~ North Britain.

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Charles Oliphant, Lord Oliphant.

Lord ~~Lova~~.

William Ross, Lord Ross.

Walter Sandilands, Lord Torphichen.

David Lesly, Lord Lindors.

John Elphinston, Lord Balmerinoch.

Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre.

William Cranston, Lord Cranston.

Balfour, Lord Burleigh.

Napier, Lord Napier.

E Thomas Fairfax, Lord Cameron.

E Richardson, Lord Cramond.

Mackay, Lord Rae.

William Forrester, Lord Forrester.

Alexander Forbes, Lord Pittligo.

Charles Frazer, Lord Frazer.

William Hamilton, Lord Bargeny.

George Ogilvy, Lord Bamf.

Patrick Murray, Lord Elbank.

David Falconer, Lord Halkerton.

John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.

Sandilands, Lord Abercromby.

James Sutherland, Lord Duffus.

Robert Rollo, Lord Rollo.

Colvil, Lord Colvil.

Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.

John Bellenden, Lord Bellenden.

Lesly, Lord Newark.

William Nairn, Lord Nairn.

E John Churchil, Lord Eyemouth, now Duke of Marlborough.

Francis Abercromby, Lord Glasford.

David Collier, Lord Portmore.

Note, Those who have P before them are Popish, and those
who have E before them are English.

Commissioners for Shires 85.

Edinburgh	4.	Fife	2.	Fife	4.
Haddington	4.	Renfrew	3.	Forfar	4.
Berwick	4.	Sterling	3.	Bamf	2.
Roxburgh	4.	Linlithgow	2.	Kircubright	2.
Selkirk	2.	Perth	4.	Sutherland	2.
Peebles	2.	Kincardin	2.	Caithness	1.
Lanerk	4.	Aberdeen	4.	Elgin	2.
Dumfries	4.	Inverness	2.	Stewartry of	
Wigton	2.	Nairn	2.	Orkney	1.
Air	2.	Cromarty	2.	Ross	2.
Dumbarton	2.	Argile	3.	Kinross	1.

Commissioners for the Burghs 67.

Edinburgh	2.	Pettenweem	1.
Perth	1.	Selkirk	1.
Dundee	1.	Dumbrison	1.
Aberdeen	1.	Renfrew	1.
Sterling	1.	Dumbar	1.
Linlithgow	1.	Lanerk	1.
St. Andrews	1.	Aberbroxbok	1.
Glasgow	1.	Elgin	1.
Air	1.	Peebles	1.
Haddington	1.	Crail	1.
Dysert	1.	Tayn	1.
Kirkaldy	1.	Culrofs	1.
Montrofs	1.	Bamf	1.
Couper	1.	Whithorn	1.
Anstruther Easter	1.	Forfar	1.
Dumfries	1.	Rothesay	1.
Inverness	1.	Nairn	1.
Brunsvifland	1.	Forres	1.
Inverkeithing	1.	Rutherglen	1.
Kinghorn	1.	North Berwick	1.
Breechen	1.	Anstruther Wester	1.
Irwing	1.	Cullen	1.
Fedburgh	1.	Lawder	1.
Kirkcubright	1.	Kinmore	1.
Wigton	1.	Annan	1.
Dumferling	1.	Lochmaban	1.

Cap. XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

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Sanquhar	1.	Inverary	1.
New Galloway	1.	Inverury	1.
Kilveny	1.	Wick	1.
Fortrose	1.	Kirkwall	1.
Dingwall	1.	Inverbervie	1.
Dornoch	1.	Stranraer	1.
Queensferry	1.	Cambleson	1.

This was the Constitution of the Parliament of *Scotland* before the Union of the Nations, but by the late Act of Union it is now as follows: The Peers of *Scotland* are to name 16 out of their own Number by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, the said Proxies being Peers; and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualify'd according to Law. The absent Peers may also send to all such Meetings for Election Lists of the Peers whom they judge fittest, duly sign'd before Witnesses, which shall be reckon'd as good as if the Parties had been present and given in the said List; and in case of the Death or Legal Incapacity of any of the said 16 Peers, the Peers shall nominate another of their own Number.

The Election of the Commons, according to the Act of Union, is as follows.

The Shire of Edinburgh	1	Kincardin	1
Haddington	1	Aberdeen	1
Berwick	1	Inverness	1
Roxburgh	1	Nairn & Cromarty	1
Selkirk	1	by turns, Nairn to have	
Peebles	1	the first Election.	
Lanerk	1	Argyle	1
Dumfries	1	Fife	1
Wigton	1	Forfar	1
Air	1	Bamf	1
Dumbarton	1	Kirkcubright	1
Bute & Caithness	1	Sutherland	1
by turns	1	Clackmannan & Kinross	1
Bute to have the		by turns, Clackmannan to	
1st Election.		have the first Election.	
Renfrew	1	Ross	1
irling	1	Elgin	1
Linlithgow	1	Orkney	1
Perth	1	In all for the Shires	30.
		L 3	The

The Election for the Boroughs.

<i>Edinburgh</i>	I
<i>Kirkwall, Week, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain,</i>	I
<i>Fortrofs, Inverness, Nairn and Forres,</i>	I
<i>Elgin, Cullen, Banchory, Inverury and Kintore,</i>	I
<i>Aberdeen, Bervy, Montrofs, Aberbrothock and Brechin,</i>	I
<i>Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Couper, and St. Andrews,</i>	I
<i>Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and</i>	I
<i>Pittenweem,</i>	I
<i>Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Brunst-Island,</i>	I
<i>Innerkeithing, Dumferling, Queensferry, Culrofs, and Stirling,</i>	I
<i>Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton,</i>	I
<i>Haddington, Dumbar, North Berwick, Lawder, and Jedburgh,</i>	I
<i>Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk,</i>	I
<i>Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaban, and Kirkcubright</i>	I
<i>Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whitehorn</i>	I
<i>Air, Irwing, Rothsey, Campbelton, and Inveraray,</i>	I

The way how they are to be elected is thus: Each of the Boroughs are to elect a Commissioner in the same manner as they did formerly, (*Edinburgh* excepted, which is allow'd one for it self) and the Commissioners so elected are to meet at such Time and Borough within their respective Districts as Her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors shall appoint, and elect one for each of the 14 Districts above mention'd; and where the Votes of the Commissioners for the said Boroughs met to chuse Representatives from the several Districts to the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall be equal, the President of the Meeting is to have a casting Vote, besides his Vote for the Borough from which he is sent; the Commissioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Boroughs in their respective Districts to preside afterwards by Turns, in the same Order as the said Burghs are now call'd in the Rolls of the Parliament of *Scotland*; and in case any of the said 15 Commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place. None are capable to elect or to be elected for any of the 3 Estates but such as are 21 Years of Age compleat, and are Protestants. Those who are suspected of Popery, and refuse, when requir'd, to swear and subscribe the Formula contain'd

tain'd in the Third Act made in the 8th and 9th Sessions of King William's Parliament, entituled, *An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery*, are made incapable of electing or being elected, as are all those who are at present incapable by the Laws of the Kingdom.

And for the effectual and orderly Election of the Scots Lords and Commons, it is enacted, That when Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall declare their Pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, and when for that Effect a Writ shall be issu'd out under the Great Seal of the United Crowns directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, that until the Parliament of *Great Britain* make further Provision in the Matter, the said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command to the Privy-Council to issue out a Proclamation in Her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of *Scotland* to meet and assemble in such Time and Place within *Scotland* as Her Majesty and Royal Successors shall think fit to elect the said 16 Peers, and requiring the Lord Clerk-Register, or Two of the Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to administer the Oaths that are or shall be by Law requir'd, and to ask the Votes; and having made up the Lists in Presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the 16 Peers chosen (certify'd under the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk-Register, Clerk or Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy-Council of *Scotland*; and in like manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries to meet and convene at the head Boroughs of their several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order above mention'd, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected to the Clerks of the Privy-Council; and lastly ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts as Her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamations shall appoint; the Common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after Election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certify'd under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy-Council, that the Names of the 16 Peers, 30 Commissioners for Shires, and 15 Commissioners

for Burghs, being so return'd to the Privy-Council, may be return'd to the Court from whence the Writ did issue, under the Great Seal of the united Kingdom.

The present Representatives for *Scotland*, chosen by the Three Estates there to represent them in the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, are,

Of the Nobility.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, who was Lord High Commissioner, and is still Privy-Seal, the Earl of *Seafeld*, who was Lord High Chancellor, the Duke of *Montross*, Lord President to the Privy-Council, the Duke of *Roxburgh*, the Marquis of *Tweddale*, the Marquis of *Lothian*, the Earls of *Mar* and *Lowdon*, Principal Secretaries of State; the Earls of *Cranford*, *Sutherland*, *Weems*, *Levenstair*, *Roseberry*, *Glasgow* Treasurer Deput, and *Isla*.

Of the Barons.

William Nisbet of *Dirlton*, *John Cockburn* younger of *Ormiston*, *Sir John Swinton* of *Swinton*, *Sir William Ker* of *Greenhead*, *Archbald Douglass* of *Cavers*, *William Bennet* of *Grubet*, *Mr. John Murray* of *Bowhill*, *Mr. John Pringel* of *Hayning*, *Mr. Morrison* of *Prestongrang*, *George Ballie* of *Jarvis-wood*, *Sir John Johnston* of *Westerhall*, *Mr. John Stewart* of *Sorbie*, *Mr. Francis Montgomery* of *Giffan*, *Mr. William Dalrymple* of *Glenmuir*, *Sir Robert Pollock* of *Pollock*, *John Halden* of *Glenagies*, *Mungo Grabame* of *Gorihie*, *Sir Thomas Burnet* of *Leys*, *Sir David Ramsay* of *Balmain*, *William Seaton* younger of *Pitmedden*, *Alexander Grant* younger of *Grant*, *Hugh Ross* of *Kilravock*, *Sir Kenneth Mackenzie*, *Mr. John Campbell* of *Mammore*, *Sir James Campbell* of *Auchinbreck*, *James Campbell* younger of *Arkinglass*, *James Halliburton* of *Pitcur*, *Alexander Abercromby* of *Glassock*, *Alexander Douglass* of *Eagleshaw*, and *John Bruce* of *Kinross*.

Of the Boroughs.

Sir Patrick Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel, *John Erskine*, *Hugh Montgomery*, *James Scot*, *Sir John Erskine*, *Mr. Patrick Moncrief*, *Sir Andrew Home*, *Sir Peter Hacket*, *Sir James Smollet*, *Sir David Dalrymple*, *Mr. John Clark*, *Mr. Patrick Ogilvy*, *George Allardice*, *Daniel Campbell*, and *Mr. Alexander Maistland*.
Having

Having mention'd the *Regalia* on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them, since by the Union Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserv'd and deposited in *Scotland* for ever.

The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz. Crown, Scepter, and Sword.

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enrich'd with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings; the Form of it is thus: It's compos'd of a large broad Circle, (which goes round the Head) adorn'd with Twenty Two large precious Stones, viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnats, Emeralds, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collets of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamellings; and betwixt each of these Collets and Stones are plac'd great Oriental Pearls, one of which is wanting.

Secondly, Above the great Circle there is another small one form'd with Twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Saphirs alternately, and on each Point there's a great Pearl.

Thirdly, The upper Circle is heightned with Ten Crosses floree, each being adorn'd in the Centre with a great Diamond betwixt four large Pearls put cross-wise, but some of the Pearls are wanting; those Crosses-floree are interchanged with Ten high Flower-de-luces alternately betwixt the great Pearls below, on the Points of the second Circle.

This is said to have been the Form of the Crown of *Scotland* since the League made betwixt *Archibald* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*, it differs from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heighten'd with Crosses-floree alternately with Flower de-luces, whereas the Crown of *France* is heighten'd only with Flower-de-luces, and that of *England* with Crosses-patee alternative with Flower-de-luces. The *Scots* Crown since King *James VI.* went to *England* has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Crosses-patee; whereas there is not one Cross-patee (save that on the top of the Mond) or Globe, for all the rest are Crosses-floree, such as we see on our old Coins and Churches. The Crowns of *Spain*, *Swedland* and *Denmark* are heighten'd with

with great Flowers or Leaves, resembling those of great Smallage; those Crowns were not anciently arched or close. *Charles VIII.* of France is said to be the first in France who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coin'd in the Year 1495, wherein he is call'd *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward V.* of England in the Year 1483, is observ'd to have carry'd a close Crown by *Selden*. Our Crown is clos'd thus: From the upper Circle proceeds four Arches, (adorn'd with enamell'd Figures) which meet and close at the top, surmount'd with a Celestial Globe, enamell'd Blue Semees, or powder'd with Stars, with a large Cross-patee on the top, adorn'd in the Extremities with a great Pearl, and canton'd with other four in the Angles; in the Center of the Cross-patee, on the fore part of the Crown, there is a square Amethyft, and on the other side of the Cross there is a great Pearl, and below it, on the foot of the polar part of the Cross, are these Letters, *J. R. V.* by which it appears *King James V.* was the first that clos'd the Crown with Arches, and topp'd it with a Globe and Cross-patee.

The *Tiara*, or Bonnet of the Crown, was of Purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685 there was put in a Cap of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd, as before, with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamell'd, and on each of them a great Pearl, half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches, and the Cap is fac'd with Ermin.

Upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermin, there are eight small Holes, two and two together in the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle space betwixt the Arches, to which there is ty'd two Diamonds and precious Stones; The Crown is Nine Inches Diameter, being 27 Inches about, and in Height, from the under Circle to the top of the Cross-patee, six Inches and an half; it always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter.

The Stem of the Scepter is Two Foot long, of a Hexagon Form, with Three Buttons or Knobs of the same; betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of a Hexagon Form, furling in the middle and plain; betwixt the second Button and the third there are three sides engraven, under the *Virgin Mary*, (one of the Statues on the top

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of the Stem) there's the Letter J; upon the second side, under St. Peter, the Letter R; and on the third, under St. Andrew, the Figure 5; on the side betwixt the J and R there's engraven 14 Flower-de-luces, and on the side betwixt the Figure 5 and Letter J there are 10 Thistles continued from one Stem, from the third Button to the Capital; the three sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three there are Antick Engravings, viz. Sacramental Cups, Antick Medusa's Heads, and Rullion Foliage; upon the top of the Stem there is an Antick Capital of Leaves imboss'd, upon the Abacus of which there arises round the Stem three Statues, first that of the Blessed Virgin, crown'd with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm our Blessed Saviour, and in her Left Hand a Globe, with a Cross; next to her, on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of St. Andrew, in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Scots Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross, or Saltire, (part of which is broke off) and in his Left Hand rais'd up, there's an open Book; on the Blessed Virgin's Left Hand, and St. Andrew's Right, there's another Statue, which seems to represent St. Peter, with the like Apostolical Garment, with a hanging Neck superadded, and upon his Head a little Hat, like the Roman Pileum, in his Right Hand half elevate a Book open, and in his Left a Pastoral Staff, (the Head is broke off) and above each Statue being Two Inches and a half, (except the Virgin Mary's, which is a little less) the finishing of a Gothick Niche; betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in Length four Inches, with Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward, and the turn of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward; above these Rullions and Statues stands another Hexagon Button or Knob, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chrystal Globe, of Two Inches and a fourth part of an Inch Diameter, within 3 Bars, jointed above, where it's surmounted with 6 Rullions, and here again with an Oval Globe, topp'd with an Oriental Pearl of half an Inch Diameter. The whole Scepter in Length is 34 Inches.

The Sword.

The Sword is 4 Foot long, the Handle and Pommel are of Silver gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round, and somewhat flat, on the middle of each side there is

is a Garland of imboss'd Work, and in the Center there have been 2 enamell'd Plates; which are broke off; the Traverse, or Cross of the Sword, is Silver gilt, 17 Inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch thick; the Form of it is like 2 Dolphins, their Heads joyning, and their Tails ending in Acorns; the Shell hangs down towards the Point of the Sword, form'd like an Escallop flourish'd, (or rather like a great Oak Leaf) on the Blade of the Sword there's indented with Gold *Julius I. Pope*. The Scabbard is of Crimson Velvet, cover'd with Silver gilt, and wrought in Filagram Work into Branches of Oak with Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard there are four round Plates of Silver gilt, two of them near the Chape are enamell'd Blue, and these Words, *Julius XI. Pon. Max. N.* upon it; at the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Hook, there's a large square Plate of Silver enamell'd Purple in a Cartouch Azur, an Oak Tree eradicate and fructuate, Or, and above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, viz. Two Keys in Saltyr Address, (their Bows form'd like Roses or Cinquefoils) ty'd with Trappings and Tassels, hanging down at each side of the Cartouch; above the Keys is the Papal Tiara, environ'd with 3 Crowns, and the Labels turned up adorn'd with Crosses.

Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Paternal Coat an Oak Tree fructuate, a Hill and a Star, the latter are suppos'd to have been on the two enamell'd Plates, which are lost from the Pommel: 'Tis certain this Pope had such Arms, as appears by those Verses made by *Volturne*, a famous Italian Poet, as the same are mention'd by *Hermanus Hermes*, a German Writer, who gives us these Lines found in a Monastery.

*Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua stemmata, Princeps
Hisque tribus, trinum stat diadema tuum.*

*Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non fluctitur undis,
Mons regit a ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.*

*Of the Armorial Bearings of Scotland, Symbols and
Knights of St. Andrew.*

Next to the *Regalia* 'tis proper to give a Description of the Atchievement of the Sovereigns of Scotland, and of the Reasons of that Bearing, which we shall do from Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, thus: Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, arm'd and langu'd Azure, within a double Treffure flower'd and counterflower'd with Flower-de-lis of the 2d, incircled with the Order of Scotland, compos'd of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of St. Andrew with his Cross on his Breast appendant to it, and this Motto round the Image, *Nemo me impune lacesset*; above the Shield, an Helmet answerable to the Sovereign's high Quality and Jurisdiction, with a Mantle Or, fac'd with Ermine, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautify'd with (Crosses Patee, according to Sir George, but according to the Description above) Crosses-floree, and Flower-de-lis surmounted on the top for a Crest, with a Lion sejant, full fac'd Gules, crown'd Or, holding in his dexter Paw a naked Sword proper, and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected pale-wise, supported by 2 Unicorns Argent, crown'd with Imperial, and gorg'd with open Crowns, to the last, Chains affix'd, passing betwixt their fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs Or, he on the Dexter embracing, and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, charg'd with the Royal Arms of Scotland, and he on the sinister another Banner Azure, charg'd with a St. Andrew's Cross Argent, both standing on a Compartment plac'd underneath, from which issues 2 Thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and for the Sovereign's Royal Motto's in a Scroll above all, *In defence*, and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

The Scots and Foreign Historians say, that Fergus took this Lion for his Arms when he beat the Picts. Thus Hopingius, cap. 6. pag. 3. §. 3. tells us, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent, quibus haud minus cupide quam strenue obviam ivit Fergusius sublati signis, & rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumpsitque Leonem rubrum erectum, aurea facie descriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Beyerlink. Tom. 4. Theatr. Vit. Tit. signa pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. cap. 16. Limneus de jur. publ. lib. 6. numb. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Card. pag. 146. It is observ'd by Boetius,*
Lib. 1.

Lib. 1. Hist. Cap. 7. and Lib. 10. That the Crown with which the Lion, born as a Crest, is crown'd, is *Corona Vallaris*, tho' our Painters crown him with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona Vallaris* agrees better with the breaking of the *Piſts* Barriers, for which this Crest was at first assumed. The double Tressure flower'd counter-flower'd was added by *Charlemain*, when he enter'd into a League with *Acchais* King of *Scots*, to signify that the French Lillies should defend and guard the Scottish Lion. *Hopingius* in the place above quoted says, that *Charlemain* adorn'd the Crown of *Scotland*, being then Emperor as well as King of *France*, with 4 Lillies and 4 Croſſes, as a Symbol of the Christian Religion, and of the inviolable Fidelity of the *Scots*.

The Royal Badges, and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are, a Thistle of Gold crown'd, the White Croſs of *St. Andrew* in a Blue Field, the Standard bearing *St. Andrew's* Croſs, which is a Badge deriv'd from the *Piſts* after the *Scots* conquer'd their Kingdom; but the Order of the Thistle was erected by *Acchais*. The Collar of the Order is compos'd of Thistles, interwoven with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue, all of Gold, having thereunto appendant on a Blue Rundle the Image of *St. Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with a White Croſs of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle environing the Figure, beautify'd with Pearls, this Epigraph, *Nemo me impune læſſet*. The ordinary Ensign worn by the Knights of the Order was a green Ribbon, to which was appended a Thistle of Gold, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, and the above-said Motto. Upon the Anniversary Festival of *St. Andrew*, being the 30th of *November*, the Knights of the Order met solemnly in the Cathedral Church of *St. Andrews*, during which Solemnity they were richly apparell'd, wore their Parliament-Robes, and had on their Left Shoulders an Azure Rundle, on which was embroider'd *St. Andrew's* Croſs *Argent*, environ'd in the Center with a Crown, beautify'd with *Flowers-de-lis Or*.

We have not room to consider the Objections made by some *English* Authors, and others mislead by them, against the Antiquity of the Atchievement and Symbols of *Scotland*, but design to take an Opportunity in a larger Description of the Kingdom to shew that their Objections carry more of Prejudice than Reason.

Of the Privy-Council of Scotland.

It appears by the ancient Acts of Parliament that the Members of the Privy-Council were nam'd and chosen in Parliament, being an equal Number of each Estate; they continu'd from Parliament to Parliament, were answerable to the King and Parliament for their Advice, and the King was to do nothing in Publick Matters without it, and except Six of them were present, and their Orders sign'd by the King, their said Orders were not to be obey'd: They were sworn in Presence of the King and Estates to give him true and plain Council in all Matters that concern'd his Majesty and the Realm, but after the Union of the Crowns King James VI. alter'd this Method, limited their Number, and nam'd them all himself, tho' before that time any Lord of Parliament who was present had a Right to come to Council without being sent for. In King Charles I. Time the Parliament of Scotland had their ancient Power of naming the Privy-Counsellors, in Conjunction with his Majesty, restor'd to them, but since the Restauration of King Charles II. the naming of 'em has been in the Crown; they consult about the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as to Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murders, Witchcrafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most part People plead their own Causes before the Council, but in case of Riots Advocates are allow'd, and in their Sentences the major Vote carried it. Causes of great weight were commonly referr'd by them to the Parliament; if the Lord Chancellor be present he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other times their own President takes the Chair. The present Council of Scotland is as follows.

Duke of Queensberry
as Privy-Seal,
Prince George of Denmark
the Lord Chancellor,
Marquis of Montrose, P. C.
Duke of Argile,
Marquis of Lothian,
Marquis of Annandale,
Earl of Mar,
Earl of Lowdown,

Earl of Crawford,
Earl of Sutherland,
Earl of Mortone,
Earl of Buchan,
Earl of Glencairn,
Earl of Eglington,
Earl of Strathmore,
Earl of Haddington,
Earl of Weems,
Earl of Dalbousie,

Earl

Earl of Galloway,	Lord President of Session,
Earl of Lauderdale,	Lord Register,
Earl of Finlater,	Lord Advocate,
Earl of Leven,	Lord Justice Clerk,
Earl of North Esk,	Adam Cockburn of
Earl of Belcarres,	Ormiston,
Earl of Forfar,	Sir William Anstruther of
Earl of Kintore,	that Ilk,
Earl of Dunmore,	Sir William Maxwell of
Earl of Ruglen,	Pollock,
Earl of Marchmont,	Mr. Robert Stewart of Till-
Earl of Hyndford,	cutrie,
Earl of Cromarty,	Sir Alexander Campbell of
Earl of Stair,	Cessnock,
Earl of Roseberry,	Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,
Earl of Glasgow,	Sir Alexander Ogilvy of
Earl of Hopetoun,	Forglen,
Earl of Delarain,	Mr. Francis Montgomery of
Earl of Ila,	Giffen,
Lord Yester,	Sir Rob. Sinclair of Stevenson,
Viscount of Duplin,	Henry Innes of Innes,
Viscount of Teviot,	Sir Robert Dickson of Inneresk,
Viscount of Carnock,	Sir Brodie of Brodie,
Lord Inverury,	Archibald Douglass of Cavers,
Lord Haddo,	William Morison of Preston-
Lord Polwarth,	grange,
Lord Carmichael,	John Cockburn of Ormiston
Lord Forbes,	younger,
Lord Ross,	Alexander Grant of that Ilk
Lord Torphichen,	younger,
Lord Cranston,	Lieutenant-Colonel John
Lord Reay,	Arskine,
Lord Elibank,	Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The Clerks of the Privy-Council depend on the Queen, and are,

Sir Robert Forbes of Auchinbove,
Mr. Alexander Maisland of Pirichy.

Their Perquisites are about 250 l. Sterling per Annum.

The Officers of State are, Salary.

Sir James Ogilvy, Earl of Seafield, Lord Chancellor,	1000
Lord-Treasurer, at present vacant, _____	1000
Duke of Queensberry Privy-Seal, _____	500
Duke of Montross's President of the Privy-Council,	1000
Earl of Mar and Earl of London Secretaries of State.	
Note, they make but one Officer of State, and } 1000	
have each _____	
Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh Lord Register,	500
Sir James Stuart Lord Advocate, _____	500
Earl of Glasgow Lord Treasurer Deputy, _____	700
Adam Cockburn of Ormiston Lord Justice Clerk. _____	400

Note, The President of the Council was never reckon'd an Officer of State till the Riding of the last Parliament, but now by his Commission takes place next to the Lord-Chancellor.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of Precedency, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Constabularius Scotiae*, &c. and in King Malcom II. Parliament were rank'd thus, the Chancellor, the Justice-General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and Mareschal. In K. James VI. Time the Officers of the Crown were declar'd in Parliament to be the Treasurer, Secretary, the Collector, which Office is now joyn'd with the Treasurer; the Justice-General, Justice-Clerk, Advocate, Master of Requests, Clerk of Register; but the High-Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral and Mareschal, are Officers of the Crown, but not Officers of State, the specifical Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State they sit as Members, by virtue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. where the Chamberlain, Admiral, Constable and Mareschal sit not as such, but as they are Noblemen. In 1617, the Officers of State that should have place in Parliament were limited to 8, and thus rank'd, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Justice-Clerk, Treasurer-Deput, and Master of Requests; and the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as such, but not as an Officer of State.

The Rules of Precedency among the Subjects are the same in *Scotland* as in *England*. At the Coronation of King *Charles I.* His Majesty, for preventing Differences betwixt the Nobility of both Kingdoms, order'd, That all those of the same Degree in *England* should in *England* take place from all those of the same Degree in *Scotland*; and *vice versa*, That all those of the same Degree in *Scotland* should in *Scotland* take place of all those of the same Degree in *England*; but by the Articles of the Union, all the *English* of the same Degree, at the time of the Union, are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the time of the Union; but the present Peers of *Scotland* are to have the Precedency before all Peers of *Great Britain* of the like Orders and Degrees who may be created after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly call'd the Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King *James V.* by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were nam'd, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the manner of their Proceeding was regulated, the King being oblig'd by his Promise in the Act not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by private Writing, Charge or Command, at the Instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administer'd to the Subjects by a Committee of the Three Estates chosen in Parliament from time to time, without being allow'd any thing, but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts, the Parliament being of Opinion that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above 40 Days, and that it might not come to their Turn again once in 7 Years, so that there was a Rotation of the Juridical Power among the Nobility and Gentry, without putting the Country to any Charge; this oblig'd them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledge and Applause, when it came to their Turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual Change of Judges, Causes which requir'd long Debate could not well be determin'd by them, which was vexatious to those who had Suits depending, because they were oblig'd to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of the former Debates; and it was also alledg'd,
That

That many of them had not Knowledge enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament of *Paris*, to consist of a President and 14 fix'd Senators or Judges, to whom were added afterwards 4 extraordinary Lords of the Secret Council; and they have 3 Clerks, commonly call'd the Clerks of the Session, to write down all their Proceedings; but as nothing Human is perfect, it soon appear'd that the same Inconveniencies of ignorant and mercenary Judges, and by Consequence of unjust Sentences, attended this Constitution, and particularly that of Bribery, and the Influence of Courts upon their Determinations was more remarkable; this occasion'd several posterior Acts of Parliament, especially in the Reign of King *James VI.* for regulating the Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualification and Age of the Judges, and for annulling such Presentations as his Majesty had made of any Person under the Age appointed; and to prevent such Abuses in Time to come, in the Sixth Parliament of King *James VI.* Cap. 92. it was enacted, That whereas several private Writings and Charges had been directed to the Lords of the Session by the King and his Privy-Council, sometimes to proceed in Civil Causes, sometimes to stay the Process, and sometimes to stop Execution after Decrees given, the said Lords should proceed in all Causes depending before them, notwithstanding any private Writing, Charge or Command, by any Person or Persons to the contrary. And Cap. 93. it is enacted, because of a heavy Murmur among the Subjects, that the King chuses Young Men without Gravity, Knowledge and Experience, and who have not sufficient Estates, to be Lords of the Session; that the King shall present Men that fear God, of good Learning, Practice, Judgment and Understanding of the Laws, of good Fame and sufficient Estate, who shall first be sufficiently try'd and examin'd by a Number of the said Lords, and if they find him not duly qualify'd they are at liberty to reject him, and the King is to present another until he be found so qualify'd; but notwithstanding those good Laws, the Parliament in the Reign of King *Charles I.* was so sensible of the Corruption of the Judges, that they insisted upon and obtained their ancient Privilege of having them chosen in Parliament; but this Privilege being again surrender'd in the Reign of King *Charles II.* which brought

on the old Corruption, the Convention of States at the Revolution insisted upon some new Regulations, and particularly that the Judges should not be *durant bene placito*, but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*.

Before this Court all Civil Causes are try'd, at stated Times, viz. from

They proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament and the Custom of the Nation, and where those are defective, they determine according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigor of the Letter, but according to Equity and Justice; they sit every Day of the Week during the appointed Terms, except Lords-Days, and Mondays and Fridays are appointed wholly for the Causes of the Crown, and no other, of which the Lord Advocate gives a Catalogue to the Lord Chancellor. There lyes no Appeal from this Court but to the Parliament, and their Sentences or Decrees are not valid except 9 Judges concur in it. When Causes come before them the Advocates are first heard on both sides, and the Debates are writ down by the Clerks; after which the Advocates are order'd to withdraw, and the Doors being shut, the Judges debate the Matter among themselves. And when the Debates are over, the Lord Chancellor collects their Suffrages, beginning at those on his Right Hand, or in his Absence the President does it. For the more ready Dispatch of Business, they divide themselves into 4 Classes, 4 in each Class. There are 2 Houses, the inner and outer, in the outer House the Judges sit by Turns, but one of them continues a Week; in this House all Causes are originally heard; if the Matter be clear, the Lord who presides for the Week, gives Sentence, but if it be difficult, or desir'd by either of the Parties, he reports it to the rest of the Judges, who afterwards either send out their Answer by him, or if the Case be intricate, or if any of the Parties desire it, it is heard again before themselves. All the Advocates plead uncover'd and standing, except they be Lords of Parliament, Privy-Counsellors, or the King or Queen's Advocate, but the latter goes out when Interlocutory Causes are argued. There is also a 4th Clerk, who is call'd Clerk of the Bills, he exhibits Petitions to the Lord that is to sit the Week following in the outer House, whose Business 'tis to sign those Petitions when he receives them; he consults the rest of the

Cap. XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

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Lords about those which have any Difficulty in them; and he decides lesser Causes alone in the outer House, but in greater Causes he consults the rest of the Lords by Interrogatories, and repeats to them the Substance of what has been argu'd by the Advocates on both sides, and then he goes out and pronounces their Sentence in the outer House, except the Case be difficult, and then it is heard before themselves, at the Desire of either Party, as above mention'd. The Lord Chancellor only introduces Causes into the inner House; 2 of the Judges sit in the Afternoons to examine Witnesses and take Oaths of the Defendants, if the Cause be referr'd to their Oath; the Judges sit in a Semicircle in their Robes, and their Clerks sit under them.

The Names of the present Lords of Council and Session are,

Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick Lord President,

Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh Lord Register,

Robert Dundas of Ormiston,

Sir William Anstruther of Anstruther,

Sir John Lawder of Fountain-Hall,

John Earl of Lawderdale,

Sir John Maxwell of Pollock,

Mr. Robert Stuart of Tillicoultry,

Mr. Robert Mackenzie of Preston-hall,

Sir Alexander Campbell of Cessnock,

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston,

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,

Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Forberglen,

Mr. James Areskine of Grange.

There is one Place vacant by the Death of Sir David Home of Crossrig.

Their Salary is 200 Pound Sterling per Annum each, but they were recommended to the Queen by the last Parliament for an Augmentation.

The Extraordinary Lords are,

The Earl of Seafield Lord-Chancellor,

James Duke of Queensberry,

William Marquis of Annandale,

Hugh Earl of Lowdon,

John Duke of Argyle.

M 3

They

They have no Salaries as Extraordinary Lords, but only the Privilege of Sitting and Judging.

The Clerks of Session are,

Sir James Dalrymple of Killoch,
Mr. John Mackenzie of Cramond,
Mr. Alexander Gibson of Dury,
Sir James Justice of Crichton,
Mr. Robert Alexander,
Mr. James Hamilton of Pencairland.

They have only the Emoluments arising from their Places, which are casual, equally divided among them, and amount *per Annum* to about 400*l.* Sterling each.

There are 6 under Clerks, viz.

Gavin Hamilton,
James Nasmyth,
Thomas Hay,

William Wilson,
William Robertson,
Alexander Finlason.

They depend upon the Principal Clerks, and their Profits are also casual, but may amount to 150*l.* each *per Annum*.

The Lords of the Session have also the Power vested in them by the last Parliament of being a Committee for planting Churches and valuing Tithes, for which there us'd formerly to be a Committee appointed on purpose.

Their Clerk as they make up this Committee is Mr. George Buchan, whose Perquisites may be worth 100*l.* Sterling *per Annum*.

The Clerks of the Bills are,

Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark Advocate,
Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness.

Their Perquisites are about 400*l.* *per Annum* each.

Their under Clerks are,

James Nicholson,
James Sinclair,
Gilbert Mackay.

Their

Their Perquisites are about, 100 *l.* per Annum each.

The Lord-Register is by virtue of his Office Clerk to all Parliaments and Conventions of Estates, and to all Commissions or Committees appointed by Parliaments or Conventions of Estates, and has the care and keeping of all the Publick Records of the Kingdom.

There's a Guinea payable to him by every Nobleman and Commissioner of Shire or Burgh at the Production of their Patents and Commission for sitting in Parliament and Convention.

Also a Guinea for every Protestation taken in any of the Courts; 20 Marks, *i. e.* 22 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Petition presented in Parliament, 100 Marks, *i. e.* 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for every first Extract of an Act or Order of Parliament in favour of private Persons, 20 Marks for each second Extract, and 20 Marks for each Testificate to a Commissioner of a Shire or Burgh of their having duly attended in Parliament.

For Extracts of any other Writings, *viz.* of Records, Registers, &c. which his Lordship has the Custody and Care of, the Fees were regulated by a Committee of Parliament in 1695, and are as follows.

Six Pounds Scots, *i. e.* 10 *s.* Sterling per Sheet, if the Writ has been registred since 1660, and if before 9 Pounds Scots, *i. e.* 15 *s.* Sterling; and that the Liedges may have daily Opportunities of searching and extracting out of the Records, there's a large Hall below the Parliament-House, where all the Registers and Records are kept, and a Deputy attends from 10 to 12 in the Forenoon, and 2 and 4 in the Afternoon, and has some Fees which properly belong to himself, besides those which are payable to the Lord-Register.

For Tabling of a Summons one Mark, *i. e.* 13 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

For the Extract of every register'd Bond one Mark.

For the Extract of a Decreet or Act of Session one Mark.

For every Writ extracted from the Books of Exchequer, and for every Copy past there, one Mark.

For each Horning, Inhibition, &c. extracted forth of the General Register of Hornings, one Mark.

For every Gift of Non-entry which passes the Exchequer 20 Marks, *i. e.* 22 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling.

The Lord-Register's Fee is 44 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Sterling, but they always have a Pension of 400 *l.* Sterling, besides valuable Perquisites, and 100 *l.* Sterling for every Lease of the Publick Revenue.

He has the Nomination of and Superiority over all the following Places and Persons.

1. The Clerks of Council and Session, who were also Deputy-Clerks of Parliaments, and their Committees.
2. All Deputy-Clerks of Commissions of Parliament, particularly that of the Commission of Parliament for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Tithes.
3. The Clerks to the General-Register of Hornings.
4. The Clerks of the Bills.
5. The Clerks of Exchequer.
6. The Clerks to the Sheriff and Borough, and Property Rolls.
7. The Clerks and Keepers of the Register of Safines, both of that which serves for the general Use of the whole Kingdom, and those which serve for particular Shires and Districts.
8. The Clerk to the Admission of Notars.
9. The Clerk to the Register of Interruptions of Prescriptions.
10. The Clerk to the Register of Tailzies.
11. The Clerk to the Register of Inventories in Services procur'd *cum beneficio inventarii*.

All these depend on him, and have generally very beneficial Posts and great Perquisites. By Act of Parliament they are oblig'd to bring in their Records to his General Register, and are not to retain the Records of above Ten Years.

Of the Court of Justice.

In this Court all Crimes are try'd, and 'tis for most part held at Edinburgh. This Court consists of a Lord-Justice General, a Lord-Justice-Clerk, 4 Judges and a Clerk.

The present Lords of the Judiciary are,

The Earl of Cromarty, Lord-Justice-General; his Salary 400 l. Sterling per Annum.

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston Lord-Justice-Clerk, 400 l. per Annum.

Sir John Lawder of Fountainhall, 100 l. per Annum.

Sir William Anstruther of Anstruther, 100 l. per Annum.

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, 100 l. per Annum.

There is one Place vacant by the Death of Sir David Home of Crossrigg.

The

The Clerk is Mr. James Montgomery of Langshaw, his Perquisites about 100 l. per Annum.

In this Court are try'd all Crimes which reach the Life of the Criminals, be they Peers or Commoners, and the Matter is submitted to the Cognizance of a Jury, which is not allow'd in other Courts in Cases of *Murder* and *Treason*. The Jury consists of 15 Persons, and the Foreman is call'd the Chancellor of the Assize or Jury. In case of the Trial of a Peer, the greatest Party of the Jury were to be Peers, but they are now to be try'd as Peers of *Great Britain*. The Votes are collected by the Chancellor or Foreman, and the major part determines the Matter. This Court sits every Friday in the Afternoon during the Time of the Session or Term. All Criminals, those accus'd of Treason not excepted, are allow'd the Benefit of Advocates or Council to plead for them in this Court.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

This Court does not consist of any fix'd Number of Members, but they are generally of the Privy-Council or Session, with some others of Quality added to them. They were formerly nam'd in Parliament with the King's Consent, but are now in the Nomination of the Crown. They sit in the Exchequer every Monday, and are Judges in what relates to the Revenue or the Patrimony of the Crown. The Lord-Treasurer, if there be one, always presides in this Court, tho' the Chancellor be present; whereas the latter presides in all other Courts where he happens to be. The Lord-Treasurer or his Deputy presents all Signatures which are to pass the Great or Privy-Seal, or the Signet; and after all is perus'd, and the Lords of the Treasury acquainted with the Contents of them, the Sum petition'd for is order'd to be paid with the Lord-Treasurer's Consent. This Court sets the Revenues to Farm, signs all Signatures of Lands of which Infeoffments are granted by the Crown; then the Signature is dispatch'd in the vulgar Language, and a Royal Precept is thereupon writ in *Latin*, and must be sign'd with the Signet by the Secretary, who keeps the sign'd Paper for his own Warrant, and the Precept is given in Paper to the Keeper of the Privy-Seal; then it is given to the Writer of the Privy-Seal, who transcribes the *Latin* Precept in Parchment, to which the Privy-Seal is appended by the Lord who keeps it; then it is given to the Director of the Chancery, that it may be writ in a larger Form, and

and then to the Deputy of the Chancery, who appends the Great Seal; and from those 2 Forms of Charters, viz. of Confirmation and Resignation, new Precepts must be directed from the Chancery, after seeing of the seal'd Charter, to infeof the Person to be infeoffed; and those Charters are corroborated with the Testimony of the Great Seal by the Director of the Chancery, recorded in the Register there, and given to the Party, and thereupon the Seisin is drawn up by a Notary.

The present Members of this Court are,

The Marquis of Lothian,	Lord Yester,
Earl of Mar,	Lord-President of Session,
Earl of Lowdown,	Lord-Advocate,
Earl of Buchan,	Lord-Justice-Clerk,
Earl of Morton,	William Dundas of Arncliffe,
Earl of Haddington,	Sir William Anstruther of that
Earl of Lawderdale,	Ilk,
Earl of Weems,	Sir William Maxwell of Pollock,
Earl of Leven,	Sir Alexander Campbell of Cessnock,
Earl of Kintore,	Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,
Earl of Ruglen,	Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Forglen,
Earl of Belcarres,	Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson,
Earl of Marchmont,	Archbald Douglass of Cavers,
Earl of Cromarty,	John Cockburn of Ormiston jun.
Earl of Stair,	Grant of that Ilk Jun.
Earl of Roseberry,	Lieutenant-Colonel John Arskine.
Earl of Hay,	
Viscount of Dupline,	
Viscount of Garnock,	

Nota, They have no Salaries, but all of 'em have other Places or Pensions.

The Director of the Chancery is, l.
 Lord Charles Ker, his Perquisites, which are casual, }
 about 500 l. Sterling per Annum. } 500
 Ronald Campbell, his Deputy, _____ 100
 Keeper of the Great Seal
 Is always the Lord-Chancellor, and is worth _____ 1000
 His Deputy is, _____ 100
 Mr. Archbald Ogilvy, _____ 100
 Keeper

Keeper of the Privy-Seal,
 The Duke of Queensberry, ————— 500
 His Deputy, ————— 100
 William Alves, Writer to the Signet, ————— 100
 The Writer to the Privy-Seal, ————— 100
 James Douglass Younger of Dornock, ————— 100
 The Keepers of Her Majesty's Signet are
 Always the Secretaries, ————— 3000

Under them

Mr. David Erskine, Advocate, }
 Mr. George Dalrymple, Advocate, } ————— 300

The under Keepers,

Mr. Henry Maule, }
 Mr. John Dalrymple, } ————— 100

The Writers to Her Majesty's Signet are about 100,
 but we have not room to give their Names.

The Lords of the Treasury are,

The Earl of Seafield Lord-Chancellor,
 The Duke of Queensberry,
 The Duke of Montross,
 The Earl of Galloway,
 The Earl of North Esk,
 The Earl of Forfar,
 The Earl of Glasgow Treasurer-Deputy,
 The Lord Ross,
 Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffin.

They have each of 'em 500 l. Sterling per Annum, except
 the Duke of Montross, who has no Salary, but as President
 of the Council.

Their Clerks are,

Sir Thomas Moncrief of Moncrief, } 100 l. Salary.
 Sir James Mackenzie of Royston, } 200 l. Casualties.

The Revenues of the Crown of Scotland, which fall under
 the Management of the Courts of Exchequer and Treasury,
 as they were stated in the Treaty of Union, are as follows.

The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 s. Scots, and l.
 now farm'd for 33500 l. Sterling, and if exacted in } 50000
 the same manner as in England may amount to—

The

The Customs have been lett at 34000 *l.* and are now in Time of War lett for 28500 *l.* with a Condition in the Lease, That upon a Peace the Lords of the Treasury may lett a new Lease, and may amount to _____

The Crown rents about _____

The Casualty of Superiorities and Compositions at the Exchequer *communibus Annis* about _____

The Post-Office farm'd at 1194 *l.* but if collect- ed may amount to _____

The Imposition for Coinage _____

Land-Tax is now 36000 *l.* and to make it equal with the 4 Shillings per Pound in England tis pro- pos'd to be _____

Of the Commissariot Courts.

The chief of these Courts is held at *Edinburgh*, and consists of 4 Judges, who determine Controversies about Wills Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, &c. and to this Court there lyes an Appeal from the other Commissaries in the several parts of the Kingdom. The Commissaries of *Edinburgh* are, Sir James Elphinston of Logie, Sir James Smollet of Bonil, Sir Andrew Home Advocate, Mr. William Brady Advocate, each 70 *l.* per Annum.

Of the Sheriffs Courts.

In these Courts the Sheriff or his Deputy is Judge in Matters which concern Ejection, Intrusion, Damage, and lesser Debts, not exceeding the Value of 100 *l.* Scots. There lyes an Appeal from these Courts to the Sovereign Court of Judicature. They judge also in Thefts, Murders, and other capital Crimes, if the Criminal be brought before them in 24 Hours after the Crime committed; but if that Time, elapse the Cause is brought before the Justice-General or Delegates appointed on purpose. Most of the Sheriffs were anciently Hereditary, that Office being conferr'd upon Families for Eminent Service to the Publick, and being always profitable; it gave those Families a great Interest and Power in the several Shires, upon which Account King James VI. and King Charles I. purchas'd most of 'em from the Proprietors, after which they were nam'd annually by the Sovereign.

Of Courts of Regality.

There are many Regalities in the Kingdom, wherein the Lord of the Regality is Judge in Crimes that deserve Death, and may proceed upon Theft, Murder, or any other Crimes upon Citation; he generally appoints a Deputy, who is call'd Bailiff of the Regality.

Of Baron Courts.

Every one that holds a Barony of the Crown has the Power of holding a Court within his Barony, and anciently they judg'd and condemn'd Criminals to Death within their own Jurisdictions, being infeoff with a Power of Pit and Gallows.

Of the Boroughs of Scotland.

The Boroughs are of 3 sorts, viz. Royal Boroughs, Boroughs of Regality, or Boroughs of Barony. The Royal Boroughs have the Privilege of sending Commissioners to Parliament, and of having yearly Conventions, wherein they make Laws to regulate Trade, and other Things relating to their Corporations. *Edinburgh* sends 2 Commissioners to the Convention, and each of the rest sends 1. These Conventions are held in the chief Boroughs by Turns, and at the end of one Convention they appoint the Time and Place for the next. The Government of those Boroughs is, by a Provost or Mayor, 4 Bailiffs or Aldermen, a Dean of *Gild*, who is chief Judge among the Merchants, a Treasurer and a Common-Council, one half of them Merchants, the other half Tradesmen, all chosen annually; the Tradesmen have a Court of their own, consisting of the Deacons of every Trade, annually chosen; these Deacons chuse a President among themselves, whom they call Deacon-Comptroller, and he has the Power of calling them together as Occasion requires.

The Boroughs of Regality are Market-Towns, where the Lords of the Regality hold their Courts, and name the chief Magistrates, leaving the Burghers to chuse the rest themselves. They are not much inferior to Royal Boroughs in other Privileges, but send no Commissioners to Parliament.

The Boroughs of Barony are Market-Towns, where the Lord of the Barony in which they are situated chuses their chief Magistrate, and leaves the rest to their own Choice

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Military Government of Scotland.

IT appears by History that the *Scots* chang'd their Aristocratical Government into a Monarchy, chiefly for the same Reason that the *Israelites* and others of the Ancients did, which was, that they might have a King to go in and out before them, and fight their Battels, for this Reason the Chiefs of their Tribes sent for *Fergus* to be their General against the *Britains* and *Picts*, and in regard of his Success they settled their Crown upon him and his Posterity. It would seem by the *Roman* History, that till the Time that he invaded the Island, the *Scots* Kings were scarce known by any other Title but that of General. Thus *Tacitus* speaks of *Galgacus*, the King of the *Caledonians* or ancient *Scots*, who fought the *Romans* on the *Grampian* Hills, that he was *inter plures Duces genere præstans*, i. e. the noblest and highest born of all their Captains, who, as is evident from History, were then the *Phylarchi*, as *Euchanan* calls them, which is the same, the *Capitanei* or Heads of Tribes, according to Bishop *Lesly*; and indeed it is no Wonder that *Tacitus* should speak of *Galgacus* under that, which was the chief and distinguishing Character of the *Scots* Kings for several Ages, viz. *Duces Belli*, their chief Business then being to defend or enlarge their Dominions; yet it appears plain from the *Scots* Histories and Acts of Parliament, that our Kings were so far from having Peace and War at their own Disposal, that according to the Constitution they cou'd do nothing in either without the Consent of the Estates; but since the Union of the Crowns, their Prerogative has been advanc'd in this as well as in other Respects, so that Peace and War, and the naming of Military Officers, has been in the Crown, as it is in *England*, but with this Difference, that the Militia of *Scotland* is not subject to Lord-Lieutenants or their Deputies, but all the Officers are nam'd

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the Sovereign, as in the Standing-Army, a thing unknown in *Scotland* till within this last Hundred Years, for before that Time all the Subjects were arm'd and disciplin'd, and commanded in War by the greater and lesser Barons, and the Commissioners of Boroughs, upon whom they immediately depended; and by the Constitution, the Nobility, Gentry and Boroughs, were oblig'd to appear with their Men in Arms, and to continue in the Field Six Weeks, for Defence of the Country, at their own Charge, which made a Standing-Army needless; for in case of a defensive War, the several Parts of the Kingdom sent their Men to the Army by Turns, and in case of an offensive War, every County and Borough sent such a Number, and they were maintain'd by such Methods as the King and Parliament thought fit. Our Kings for most part commanded in Person, and upon Occasion held Parliaments in their Camps, where the greater and lesser Barons and Commissioners of Boroughs being present, they had that Great Council at hand to give them Advice upon all urgent Occasions, and to dispense immediate Rewards or Punishments to those who deserv'd it, which being many times done in the Camp or Field, some of our Prerogative Authors have thence taken Occasion to assert the absolute Power of our Princes, not considering that those very Persons who were the Members of Parliament were also the Commanders in the Army, and by Consequence at hand to consult with.

In the Reign of King *Charles II.* a Militia was establish'd of 20000 Foot and 2000 Horse, to be in readiness, with 40 Days Provisions, as they should be call'd for by his Majesty, to march to any part of his Dominions against Foreign Invasion or Intestine Rebellion, and by this Act the King was empower'd to name the Officers, to a Captain of Horse inclusive, and the naming of other inferior Officers was left to the Privy-Council. By posterior Acts the King and Council were allow'd to appoint the Days of Rendezvouz, and other Things relating to the Militia. The Pay of a Footman was 6 Pence a Day, and of a Horseman 18 Pence, and each Horse was to be of 10 Pound Sterling Value. This was the first Militia of the sort that was ever settled in *Scotland*; for by the Old Constitution, as has been mention'd already, all Men betwixt 60 and 16 were to be arm'd and disciplin'd, and to appear under their respective Leaders as Occasion should require; but when the Court came to pursue Measures and Designs that were ungrateful to the

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Country, they durst not trust the People either to be arm'd, to rendezvouz, or to allow them that Power of chusing their Commanders, which they had by the ancient Acts.

After the Revolution this Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, except in case of an Invasion, in Consideration of a present Levy of 2797 Foot then granted to King *William* for the Defence of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men yearly for Recruits.

The Standing Forces at present in Scotland are as follow,

Lieutenant-General *David Earl of Leven,*

Major-Generals, { *William Marquis of Lothian,*
 { *James Maitland,*
 { *George Hamilton.*

Brigadiers { *John Earl of Crasfurd,*
 General, { *Sir William Douglass.*

Master of the Ordnance *Earl of Leven,*

Muster-Master *William Bennet of Grubbet Junior,*

Quarter-Master-General, *Colonel Straton,*

Adjutant-General, *Colonel George Somervail,*

Intendant of Invalids

Chief Engineer Captain *Drury,*

Physician-General,

Surgeon Major, *George Preston,*

Clerk to the Court-Martial

Secretary of War Captain *John Aitkin.*

Troop of Horse-Guards.

Captain *John Duke of Argile,* Major-General in Her Majesty's Army abroad. Lieutenants 2, *William Lord Forbes,* and Cornet *Guidon Colonel James Bruce,* Quartermaster 4 Brigadiers, 4 Sub-Brigadiers, 4 Trumpets, Solicitor, Kettle-Drum, 106 Gentlemen.

Troop of Grenadier Guards.

Colonels 2. *John Earl of Crasfurd,* Mr. *James Campbell,* Uncle to the Duke of *Argile.* Captains 2. . . . and *Ja. Hope.* Lieutenants 2 Cornet 2 Sergeants. 2 Corporals 2 Drums. 50 Grenadiers.

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A Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel. *Patrick Lord Polwarth*. Lieutenant-Colonel, *Sir John Johnston of Westerraw*. Major, *Dowglass*, Brother to the Earl of *Morton*. Quarter-Master,
The Regiment consists of 6 Troops, of a Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, a Drum, and 24 Dragoons each.

Another Regiment of Dragoons of the same number.

James Lord Carmichel Colonel. *Sir Geo. Wisbart*, Bar. Lieutenant-Colonel. *Sir Robert Pollock*, of *Pollock*, Bar. Major. Quarter-Master.

A Regiment of Foot Guards.

William, Marquis of *Lothian*, Colonel. The *E. of Dalhousie*, Lieutenant-Colonel. . . . Second Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel *Thomas Hamilton*, Majors. Two Adjutants. . . . Surgeon-Major. . . . Drum-Major. It consists of 15 Companies, of a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drums, and 36 Centinels each; and 2 Companies of Grenadiers, consisting of a Captain, Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drums, and 36 Centinels each. The Colonel's Company has 2 Lieutenants.

An Independant Company, *Alex. Campbel* of *Finab* Captain, consisting of 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Piper, and 50 Centinels.

A Regiment of Foot, *Alex. Grant*, of *Grant*, Jun, Colonel. *James Campbel*, Lieutenant-Colonel. *William Clephen*, Major. Aid-Major. It consists of 8 Companies, of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 24 Centinels each. And a Company of Grenadiers, of a Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 24 Grenadiers.

Two Companies more for preserving the Peace in the Highlands, consisting of 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 50 Men each. The Captains are Lieutenant-Colonel *William Grant*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Duncan Mackenzie*.

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Another Regiment of Foot, *John Lord Strathnaver* Colonel. It consists of the same number of Officers and Soldiers with the former.

Another Regiment of Foot, in Garison at *Fort-William*, whereof Major-General *James Mainland*, the Governor, is Colonel. *Robert Keeth*, and *Pat. Ogilvie*, Son to the Earl of *Finlater*, Lieutenant-Colonels. *Sir Robert Hamilton*, Major. *Sir James Campbell*, of *Auchinleck*, second Major. . . . Aid-Major. This Regiment consists of 11 Companies, of a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 24 Centinels each. A Company of Grenadiers, of a Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, 24 Grenadiers, with a Chaplain, Surgeon, Marshal, Store-keeper, Gunner, 2 Montrosses, Smith and Servant, Carpenter and Servant.

The Artillery Company. *William Slezer*, Capt. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Bombardeer, Clerk, Commissary, Corporal, 10 Gunners, and 6 Practitioners.

Edinburgh Castle. *David, E. of Leven*, Governor, Constable and Captain. Colonel *Ja. Stuart*, Deputy-Governor, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, Store-keeper, Chaplain, Master Gunner, 2 other Gunners, 1 Surgeon, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Porter, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drums, and 120 Centinels.

Sterlin Castle. *John Earl of Mar*, Hereditary-Governor. Lieutenant-Colonel *John Areskin*, Deputy-Governor. Two Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, Store-keeper, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drums, 3 Gunners, and 100 Centinels.

Dumbarton Castle. *Archbald Earl of Issa*, Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 1 Drum, 50 Centinels.

Blackness Castle. *David Earl of Buchan* Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, Gunner, Porter, 24 Centinels.

The total Charge of the whole Forces in *Scotland*, according to the present Establishment, amounts to 64879 l. 8 s. per Annum.

Of the Admiralty of Scotland.

The Scots never abounded in Naval Force, nor seem to have affected it; otherways a Nation of so long standing, having such Materials for building of Ships, and such Harbours for laying them up safe, could scarcely have been without

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without a competency of Ships of War. This must be in part ascrib'd to that same Humour which made them neglect walled Towns, according to that of our Historian and Poet:

Ille pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis, &c.

And a little lower,

Non fossa & muris patriam, sed Marte tueri.

Another reason may be, That their Wars being for most part Defensive, and by Land, against the several People who inhabited the South Parts of the Island, they did not much apprehend the necessity of a Naval Force. But that they did not altogether neglect it, is plain from their Acts of Parliament; and particularly the 140 Act of King James I. By which 'tis ordain'd, That all Barons and Lords, having Lands and Lordships near the Sea, on the West and North Parts, and especially against the Isles, should have Galleys, and maintain them according to their ancient Tenor; and all the Lands which lay within six Miles of the Coast, should contribute to their Maintenance.

With these Galleys they defended their Coast, and sometimes invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War, with which they were able formerly to look the *English* and Others in the Face, is evident from History: For, in the Reign of King James III. a Squadron of the *English* Navy, which infested our Coasts, was defeated and taken by *Andrew Wood* of *Largo*, a noted Sea-Captain, in the Firth, near *Dumbar*; and afterwards he defeated Sir *Stephen Bull*, with another *English* Squadron, near the Mouth of the *Tay*, where he took him and his Ships. And in that same Reign, *Andrew Barton*, a Scots Merchant, having obtain'd Letters of Mark from his own Prince to make War upon the *Portuguese*, who had kill'd his Father, and taken his Ship, and refus'd to make Satisfaction, tho' condemn'd by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whose Dominions this Piracy happen'd: The said *Barton* did in a few Months make sufficient Reprisals upon them with his own Ships; but was treacherously, in time of Peace, surpriz'd, at the instigation of the *Portuguese*, by an *English* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, against whom, with a much less Force, he maintain'd a gallant Fight; but at last was kill'd, and his Ships taken.

The main reason why the *Scots* neglected improving their Naval Force, while their Neighbours encreased and augmented theirs, seems to have been, That their Princes, when neighbouring Nations encreas'd their Naval Force; were either Minors, or engag'd in War with *England*, or Intestine Broils at Home; as happen'd in the Reigns of *James III. IV. and V. Queen Mary, and King James VI.* During whose Reign, before and after his Succession to the Crown of *England*, the reasons not only for the neglect, but for the decay of the Naval Force of *Scotland*, are so obvious, that 'tis needless to touch them.

The chief Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* sits in *Leith*, the principal Port of the Kingdom, where they determine such Causes of Piracy, Prizes, &c. as are proper to their Cognizance. The Office of Lord High Admiral of *Scotland* has for most part, since the Union of the Crowns, been in such Persons as had not their Residence in the Kingdom, particularly in the Family of *Lennox*, and in the late King *James* when Duke of *York*. The present Lord Admiral of *Scotland* is *David Earl of Weems*, but the Jurisdiction of the Court, is by the Union subject to the Admiralty of *Great Britain*. *Sir Robert Forbes* and *Mr. James Graham* are conjunct Judges of the Admiralty, and *Daniel Hamilton* their Clerk. There are peculiar Jurisdictions of Admiralty Hereditary in some Great Families, as the Duke of *Argyle*, who is Admiral of the Western Isles, &c. and the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the County of *Sutherland*, and some neighbouring Provinces; and the Earl of *Morton* is Steward Justiciary and Admiral of *Orkney*, and his Deputies are his Brother *Mr. Robert Douglass* and *Mr. Stuart*. There remain only now 2 Frigots belonging to *Scotland*, viz. the *Royal William* and *Royal Mary*, whereof Captain *Thomas Gordon* and Captain *James Hamilton* of *Orbiston* are Commanders.

Of the Heralds Office.

This Office is of an old standing, and was constituted by King and Parliament, to give Coats of Arms to such Persons as merited this Distinction by their Service to the Country in the Army or elsewhere, and likewise to prevent the assuming of Arms by such who had no Title to them by Birth or Merit; they are also to take care of Distinctions betwixt the Arms of the Chiefs of Families and their Cadets,

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dets, and to give additional Arms to such as acquire them by Merit. The Chief of those Heralds is call'd *Lyon King* of Arms, because the Lion is the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; it is an Office of great Dignity, and he is solemnly crown'd at his Investiture; his Person is in a manner reckon'd sacred, of which Bishop *Lesley* gives a particular Instance in his History, viz. That the Lord *Drummond* was forfeited in 1515 for striking the *Lyon*, and narrowly escap'd the Loss of his Life and Dignity. *Limneus*, *Spizdel*, and some other Learned Men, say, That the *Scots* and *Picts* were the first who wore colour'd Shields. Some ascribe the Origin of Arms to *Jacob's* giving Marks of Distinction to his Sons when he bless'd them, as to *Judah* a Lion, &c. Others ascribe the Invention to the *Germans*, and some give it to the *Romans*, as others do to the *Goths* and *Vandals*; but the digesting of it into an Art is ascrib'd to the Emperors *Charlemain* and *Frederick Barbarossa*. Before the Union of the Crowns, the *Scots*, in Testimony of their Friendship to the *French*, did much imitate them in their Heraldry, but since that Time they have imitated the *English*. The *Lyon* and his Brethren the Heralds did formerly assist at the Creation of Noblemen and Knights, which us'd to be done in *Scotland* with great Solemnity, the Order of Knighthood being then much more esteem'd than at present, and seldom conferr'd but on Persons of extraordinary Merit; their ancient Orders of Knighthood were those of the Thistle, or St. *Andrew*, and Banrents or Bannerets created under the Royal Standard for gallant Actions in the Field, and they were allow'd to bring a Company of Men to the Army under their own Banner; Knights Baronets were first instituted by King *James VI.* to encourage the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*. This Honour is Hereditary, and they are allow'd to wear about their Necks an Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon, to which is appended in a Scutcheon Argent, a Saltir Azur, with an Inscutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, incircled with this Motto, *Fax mentis honesta Gloria*. Their Knights-Bachelors are the same with those of *England*. The present Knights of St. *Andrew* in *Scotland*, are *James Duke of Hamilton*, *George Duke of Gordon*, *John Duke of Argyll*, *John Duke of Athol*, *James Duke of Montrose*, *William Marquis of Annandale*, *William Marquis of Lothian*, *James Earl of Seafield*, *John Earl of Mar*, *Hugh Earl of Lowdon*, *George Earl of Orkney*, and the *Earl of Orery* in *Ireland*. Sir *David*

Nairn, Under-Secretary of State, is Secretary to the Order. The present Lyon King at Arms, is Sir *Charles Areskin* of *Cambo*; and under him are the Heralds, Pursuivants, and Messengers.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church in this Kingdom is that which later Ages call Presbyterian, because they allow of no Church Officer higher than a preaching Presbyter, who, with the Elders, or *Seniores Populi*, in lesser and larger Associations, administer the Government of the Church. The best of the *Scots* Historians have asserted this to have been their Primitive Form of Government when the Nation first turn'd Christian, which was about the latter end of the first or the beginning of the second Century; and tho' what they said of their ancient Ministers call'd *Culdees*, who were no other but Presbyters that liv'd either in separate Cures, or in Colleges, has been ridicul'd by some Learned Men out of their Zeal for Episcopacy, it is now made evident, beyond Contradiction, by Sir *James Dalrymple* in his Collections concerning the *Scotish* History, that there were such in *Scotland* very early, and that they continu'd, without being totally subdu'd by the Popish Prelates, till the beginning of the 14th Century. And that the Church of *Scotland* was reform'd from Popery by Presbyters, without settling any Protestant Episcopacy instead of the Popish Bishops that were abolish'd, is evident from the Acts of Parliament and General Assemblies.

According to this Form of Government the Kingdom is divided into 13 Provincial Synods, viz.

Provincial Synods.	Presbyteries.	Parishes.
I. <i>Lothian</i> and <i>Tweddale</i> , containing,	1 <i>Edinburgh</i>	31
	2 <i>Linlithgow</i>	19
	3 <i>Biggar</i>	12
	4 <i>Peebles</i>	13
	5 <i>Dalkeith</i>	16
	6 <i>Haddington</i>	16
	7 <i>Dumbar</i>	10 117
		II. <i>Merse</i>

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II. Merse and Tiviotdale,

1	Dunse	11
2	Chirnside	14
3	Kelfoe	10
4	Jedburg	15
5	Selkirk	11
6	Erfilton	10 71

III. Drumfrees,

1	Midlebee	12
2	Lockmaben	15
3	Penpont	9
4	Drumfrees	18 54

IV. Galloway,

1	Kircubright	15
2	Wigton	10
3	Stranrauer	11 37

V. Glasgow and Aire,

1	Aire	28
2	Irwin	19
3	Paisley	16
4	Hamilton	15
5	Lanerk	13
6	Glasgow	19
7	Dumbarton	17 127

VI. Argile,

1	Denoon	8
2	Campbelton	10
3	Inverary	8
4	Kilmoir	12
5	Skie	11 49

VII. Perth,

1	Dunkeld	20
2	Perth	21
3	Dumblane	12
4	Stirling	12
5	Auchterarder	15 80

VIII. Fife,

1	Dumfermline	13
2	Kirkaldy	17
3	Couper	20
4	St. Andrews	23 73

IX. Angus and Mearns,

1	Meegle	14
2	Dundee	17
3	Forfar	10
4	Breechen	18
5	Aberbrothock	11
6	Merns or Fordoun	16 85

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The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the Kirk-Session, or Parochial Consistory, which consists of the Minister or Ministers, when more than one in a Parish, Elders and Deacons, with a Clerk and Beadle. The Elders Business is to assist the Minister in visiting the Congregation upon occasion, to watch over the Morals of the People in his District, and to give them private Reproof in case of any Disorder; but if the Scandal be gross, or the Person obstinate, he is to lay the Matter before the Consistory or Session, who by their Beadle cite the Person accus'd to appear before them, they hear what he has to say in his own Defence, and either acquit or censure him, according as the Matter appears to them by Confession or Evidence; and if a Censure ensue 'tis proportion'd to the nature of the Offence or Scandal given by it, if it has given publick Offence a publick Acknowledgment of it is requir'd. The Elders are chosen from among the most substantial, knowing and regular People. The Deacons are chosen in the same manner, their Office is to take care of the Poor; and to see that the Charity of the

the Congregation be rightly manag'd and duly apply'd; they are also consulted, but have no decisive Voice in Matters of Censure, &c. except they be also Elders, which sometimes happens in Country Parishes, where there is not a sufficient Number of qualify'd Persons to have Elders and Deacons distinct. This Court is Judges of admitting to the Lord's Table or debarring from it in their respective Parishes; the Communicants are examin'd before them as to their Knowledge and Conversation, and their Resolutions to renew and perform their Baptismal Covenant by coming to the Lord's-Supper. From this Court there lyes an Appeal to the Presbtry, if any Persons think themselves injur'd by their Censures, and sometimes the Minister and Elders do of themselves bring the Case of obstinate Offenders, or of such as by reason of their Quality either will not submit, or are improper to be censur'd by this Court before the Presbtry. In Country Parishes the Session generally sits the Lord's-Day after Sermons, but in Towns on other Days, as it suits best with their Conveniency.

The Presbyteries, as may be seen by the Scheme above, consist of such a Number of Ministers and Elders of neighbouring Parishes as can most conveniently meet together; in ordinary Cases one ruling Elder from each Congregation is enough. The Ministers and Elders when met, chuse one of the Ministers to be *Preses*, or Chair-man, for such time as they think fit; the Person so chosen is call'd Moderator, and his Business is to regulate their Proceedings according to the general Rules of the Scripture and the particular Constitutions of the Church, to take care that they proceed orderly in their Debates, and to collect their Suffrages when any thing comes to a Vote, and all their Proceedings are carefully writ down and register'd by their Clerk. Before this Court are try'd Appeals from Parochial Consistories or Kirk-Sessions, and they inspect into the Behaviour of the Ministers and Elders of their respective Bounds, whom they visit by Turns, and hear Complaints of either Ministers or People: They take care to supply the vacant Churches in their respective Districts, for whom they ordain Pastors, upon sufficient Trial of their Learning and of their other Qualifications, or admit them, if they have been ordain'd, elsewhere, upon their producing Certificates from other Presbyteries, &c. They also try and license Young Men who offer themselves to Trial, or are by the Presbtry requir'd to do in order to their Entrance upon the Work of the Ministry,

Ministry, or becoming Probationers for it: They examine them as to their Knowledge in *Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Divinity, Philosophy, Church History, Chronology*, and as to their Lives and Conversations, &c. and after having prescrib'd them suitable Exercises for their Trial on all those Heads they approve or reject them as they see Cause, the Person always withdrawing while they pass their Censure upon his Performance, and is call'd in afterwards to receive it from the Moderator. This Court does likewise judge of Causes, for the greater Excommunication, before it be insisted upon any Person within their Bounds, in order to bring them to a Sense of their Sin and Repentance; this Sentence is seldom pronounc'd, and never but for weighty Causes, but with great Solemnity and Awe, according to the general Rules of the Scripture, which makes it very much dreaded and respected. The Ministers preach by Turns at the meeting of each Presbytry, which is once per Month at least, and this is found to be of very good use to oblige the Ministers to keep to a constant Exercise of their Learning and other Ministerial Abilities, wherein any Decay or Neglect wou'd soon be observ'd and censur'd by such an Auditory. When they ordain a Minister they generally make him undergo the same Trials that he underwent when admitted a Probationer, and if there be no valid Objection by the Presbytry or the People who gave him the Call, they proceed to Ordination, with Prayer and Imposition of Hands, after having ask'd him proper Questions concerning his Belief of the Scriptures, his having had recourse unto Jesus Christ for Salvation, out of a deep Sense of his own Sin; of his adhering to the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government of the Church, and of his entring upon the Ministry out of a sincere Design to serve God in the Gospel of his Son, and not for filthy Lucre.

The Provincial Synod consists of all the Ministers of the Province, with a ruling Elder from each Parish, they meet twice a Year, chuse their own Moderator, their Business is to determine Appeals from the Presbyteries of their District, to enquire into the Behaviour of the several Presbyteries, and for that End inspect their Books; they likewise censure such Scandals as particular Presbyteries may not think proper for them to meddle with, because of the Quality of the Offender, &c. and they determine about the Transportation of Ministers from one Place to another within their own District, for the greater Good of the

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Church. From this Court, which generally lasts about a Week, there lyes an Appeal to the General Assembly.

This General Assembly is constituted of Ministers and Elders deputed from every Presbytry of the Nation; the ruling Elders to this Assembly are many times Members of Parliament, and others of the greatest Quality. This Court gives a final Determination to all Appeals from inferior Church Judicatories, and make Acts and Constitutions for the whole Church. Their Moderator or *Preses* is chosen by themselves, and the Sovereign generally sends a Commissioner, who proposes what is thought proper on the part of the Crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may displease the Government, but he has no Vote in the Assembly, nor is his Presence there necessary by the Constitution; they are impower'd by Act of Parliament to meet at least once *per Annum*, and there lyes no Appeal from them. In all those Ecclesiastical Courts they begin and end with Prayer: They can inflict no Temporal Punishment, but confine themselves altogether to Ecclesiastical Censures: They are a great Barrier to the establish'd Religion, and all the Members being elective, and the People represented as well as the Clergy, it is not easy, if those Courts be left to chuse their Members and act with Freedom, according to the Constitution, to bring in any Innovation into the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline or Government of the Church of Scotland; and therefore such Princes as thought fit to attempt any thing of that nature found it always necessary to invade or lay aside this Constitution, but whenever the People recover'd their Liberty they return'd to it.

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